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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Vague Reply

IT is too early fully to appraise official French reaction to Ho Chi-minh's "acceptance" of M. Laniel's recent invitation to the Vietminhese to make reasonable proposals for a cease-fire in Indo-China. One Paris report says that the French Government may be willing to open direct negotiations with Ho Chi-minh with or without the approval of the Vietnam Associated States, but another declares that while the opponents of the Indo-China war have greeted the armistice move as a "golden opportunity to end the fruitless fighting," others regard it as an attempt to undermine Western solidarity at the Bermuda conference by appealing to French war-weariness. There are two significant aspects of the Ho Chi-minh interview originally published in a Swedish newspaper. The first is that the Vietminh leader did not put forward any proposal for a cease-fire; he merely kicked the ball back to the French Government, inviting them to make the first move in this direction. Secondly, he pointedly ignored the Associated States, although he is obviously aware that today his forces are opposed not merely by French troops, but by a Union army which contains a substantial proportion of trained fighters from the Associated States.

BY inviting the French Government to put forward more definite proposals for an armistice, Ho Chi-minh is indulging in typical canny tactics. M. Laniel made it fairly clear in his National Assembly speech what he had in mind as a starting point for a cease-fire—mutual recognition that neither side was forced by military considerations to capitulate and a cease-fire broadly on the lines of those which have applied in Korea. Ho has neither accepted nor rejected this conception of an armistice, and it is the vagueness of his reply which is somewhat discouraging. The crux of the matter, however, reposes in the attitude of the Associated States. They are naturally suspicious of an armistice, fearing this would lead to eventual political gains for the Vietminhese. Nor can the French afford to totally ignore their viewpoint. The French may have to win a hard diplomatic battle before they can proceed any further with the idea of an Indo-China armistice.

Korean Conference Concession Likely

UN TERMS FOR SOVIET PARTICIPATION

Panmunjom, Dec. 1.

The Allies were reported ready today (Tuesday) to permit Russia to attend the Korean peace conference with full voting rights but not as a representative of either side.

Arthur H. Dean, Allied negotiator, said that he might make that one additional concession to the Communists. Both sides already had made major concessions.

The preliminary talks were recessed for the day. Mr Dean asked for the break so that the 17 nations he represents could study a Communist blueprint for the peace conference.

Mr Dean himself told the Reds yesterday that their plan was a "joke" but the recess indicated that it would be studied by the Allied Governments.

On Monday the Communists made two major concessions:

1.—They agreed that neutral nations attending the peace conference should have no vote.

2.—They withdrew their nomination of Panmunjom as the place for the conference, and suggested New Delhi.

South Korea was unlikely to agree to meet in India. But officials believed that the site could be decided upon later if and when other details were agreed upon.

The Communists are expected to reveal today what they want done with nearly 20,000 "anti-Communist" Chinese and North Korean war prisoners who have not heard explanations.

The Red proposal may open a new angry debate centring on the uneasy armistice agreement.

Explanations to the "anti-Communist" POWs broke down on Nov. 16 and Allied officials saw little hopes they would ever be resumed.

MEETING CALLED

The Communists have called a meeting of the Military Armistice Commission to discuss the explosive prisoner question.

The Reds may simply repeat their charges that the explanations were halted because of interference from "Allied agents."

But some observers believed that the Communists may turn today's meeting into the first battleground for their long expected denunciation of the United Nations-announced plans to turn the Chinese and North Koreans loose on January 23.

The United Nations Command announced today it wants to start "come home" interviews tomorrow with 328 South Korean prisoners who have refused repatriation.

The UN Command did not indicate when the interviews would be requested with the 22 Americans and one British non-repatriate, but they were expected to begin soon.

The Allied prisoners who refused to go home in "Operation Big Switch" last summer, have been in Indian custody since Sept. 24. The deadline for completing the explanations to prisoners is Dec. 23.

Brig.-Gen. A. L. Hamblen, Commander of the U.N. Command repatriation group, notified the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission that his explainers want to start talking to the balky ROK prisoners in the north camp at 9 a.m. Wednesday.

Five South Korean officers will try to persuade the South Koreans to return to their homeland.

In negotiations to set up a Korean peace conference, meanwhile, the Allies were reported ready to permit Russia to attend the parley with full voting rights but not as a representative of either side.—United Press.

New Sequel To Boy Kidnapping

Woman Charged

Philadelphia, Nov. 30.

A 25-year-old former waitress was arrested by FBI agents late today on charges of attempting to extort $4,000 from the father of the kidnap-murder victim, Bobby Greenlease.

A.J. Abbatiechio, special agent in charge of the FBI office here, identified the woman as Mrs Betty Robbins. He said the woman was arrested at her home and admitted mailing an extortion letter from Philadelphia to Robert Greenlease, Sr., millionaire father of the dead boy, in October.

He said Mr Greenlease received the letter in Kansas City on October 7, the day before the confessed kidnappers, Carl Austin Hall and Mrs Bonnie Brown Heady, were arrested.

THE CONDITIONS

The letter, according to the agent, demanded that Mr Greenlease send $4,000 to a "Mr Earl Williams" at the Philadelphia apartment where Mrs Robbins lived.

The special agent said the letter ordered Mr Greenlease to send the money immediately if he wanted Bobby back "or if he ever wanted to see him again". The letter also stated that if the writer received the money by 10.30 p.m. on October 8 the kidnapped boy would be returned to his family immediately, provided no police were around.

The letter, printed by hand, was tested in the FBI's technical laboratory in Washington and the agent said technicians declared it was written by Mrs Robbins.

Mrs Robbins was arrested on an FBI complaint filed earlier today before the US Commissioner. Conviction for violating the Federal extortion laws carries a maximum fine of not more than $5,000 and/or a prison sentence up to 20 years.—United Press.

COMING TO H.K.

Genoa, Nov. 30.

Mr Adrian Conan Doyle, son of the creator of Sherlock Holmes, left Genoa today in the liner Asia for Hongkong, accompanied by his wife.

On his way back, he intends to stay for some time in Bombay.—France-Presse.

Prison Life Boring Says Mossadegh

Teheran, Nov. 30.

Former Premier Mohammed Mossadegh abruptly changed his mind today and said he would defend himself against treason charges because he would rather be in Court than in his prison cell.

"Prison life is terribly boring," sighed Mossadegh. "If I don't appear here (in Court) I won't have anything to do. So, despite my earlier statement that I would not defend myself, I have decided to talk fully."

The 72-year-old ex-premier, who has alternately sobbed and slept through the trial, also announced: "Even if I am sentenced, I will appeal."

The trial was adjourned until tomorrow shortly after Mossadegh began his defence proper with his oft-repeated assertion that the Shah had no right to dismiss him.

Mossadegh had a large sheaf of notes which he fingered as he read to the Court. When he charged that a former commercial attache of the British Embassy in Teheran named Jackson had sent a special card to Premier Fazlollah Zahedi, the prosecutor warned him that if he created trouble the prosecutor would declare the session closed.—United Press.

Gouzenko Says He Won't Talk

Toronto, Nov. 30.

Igor Gouzenko said in a signed story in the Toronto Telegram today that he would refuse to talk to United States investigators even under the careful conditions set by the Canadian Government.

In a copyrighted story under his own byline, the former clerk in the Russian Embassy in Ottawa said that it was clear that the matter of the interview, requested by the United States Senate internal security subcommittee, "is now up to me."

"The choice before me is either the conversation with the United States officials or the safety of my family and myself," he wrote.

"I choose safety," he said.

He added, however, that his own safety had a direct bearing on the advice he intended to give the United States representatives which was that only fear of revenge prevented many others in Soviet spy networks, especially in Canada and the United States, from taking the step towards freedom that he took.

He also said, "Since now it is clear that the talk will not take place, I want to do the next best thing—to outline in writing the major part of my suggestion in order that it may be discussed in the open as it can and should be."—United Press.

Red Cross Aid For Fire Victims

Washington, Nov. 30.

The American Red Cross announced today it has cabled $10,000 to the Korean Red Cross to help operate feeding centres for victims of the Pusan fire that made more than 11,000 persons homeless.—United Press.

She's Lost In Wonder



There was so much to choose from that a little girl was rather awed by it all as she went Christmas shopping with her mother in London last week. — London Express.

Exiled King Flown Out Of Buganda

Nairobi, Nov. 30.

The twenty-nine-year-old King Mutesa, ruler of one million people in the British protectorate of Buganda in Central Africa, was today placed aboard a Royal Air Force Hastings aircraft on the first stage of his "exile" to England.

The dramatic move followed an announcement by the British Colonial Secretary, Mr Oliver Lyttelton, that Britain had been forced to withdraw recognition from the young ruler because he had broken the 1900 agreement with the British government.

Ruler of a province within the protectorate of Uganda stretching from the Belgian Congo to the shores of Lake Victoria, the king had been instrumental in leading opposition to any merger of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda in a Central African Federation and had demanded that control of his country be transferred from the Colonial Office to the Foreign Office with complete independence for Buganda within the framework of the British Commonwealth.

GOVERNOR'S STATEMENT

An official statement by the Governor of Uganda, Sir Andrew Cohen, today backed up the statement of Mr Lyttelton that the British government had been compelled to withdraw recognition from Kabaka Mutesa owing to his having broken the 1900 agreement with Britain.

The Governor's statement revealed that the ruler had publicly stated his opposition to a British decision that a time limit should be set for the attainment of independence of Buganda within the British Commonwealth and had refused to accept this decision.

The Governor's statement pointed out that the King's avowed intentions would involve the separation of Buganda from the rest of the protectorate, which, said the statement, would be a backward step as it would break Uganda into two parts with a frontier between them.

The Governor's statement declared that the King's publicly stated opposition would hamper the advancement and progress of all peoples in the protectorate, including Buganda.

If the country were thus split, the statement revealed, the wealth of the area, its trade and plans for educational and other services would suffer.

The statement concluded that Buganda by itself would not be able to make the progress now being made as a part of the protectorate of Uganda.—France-Presse.

Two Trains Collide

Paterson, New Jersey, Nov. 30.

The Erie Railroad's crack passenger train, The Limited, from Chicago collided head-on with another train here today.

Paterson police said 10 persons had been sent to hospital. The railroad said "quite a few" persons were injured.

The trains collided in Paterson, about one mile east of the railway station. The train from Chicago, a sleeper that left there for the east last night, had 11 cars. The commuter train had two cars, the railway said.

The commuter left Jersey City for Waldwick at 5.45 p.m. and was near the end of its run when it collided with the Chicago train. There is a double track in the place where the trains hit but the railway said both trains were on the same track. Ambulances and fire engines rushed to the scene.—United Press.

Refuse To Join Strike

London, Nov. 30.

A mass meeting of 2,500 airline engineers and maintenance workers at London airport today voted against joining Wednesday's 24-hour nationwide engineering strike.

Attempts to extend the strike to other airports in Britain, involving another 6,000 airport workers, are now thought likely to fail, as today's vote was widely regarded as a "test case."

About 500,000 of the 2,000,000 members of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions are now regarded as certain to abstain from strike action on Wednesday.

The strike was called on November 19 as a protest against employers' refusal of a 15 per cent pay rise claim.—Reuter.

Co-Prosperity Sphere Idea Revived

ON A PEACEFUL BASIS URGES JAPANESE

Tokyo, Nov. 30.

A prominent Japanese economist and conservative politician, Tanzan Ishibashi, proposes that Japan revive on a peaceful basis the idea of a "Greater Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" to develop economic collaboration with Southeast Asian nations.

The "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" was the cloak and rationalisation of Japan's aggression in the last decade. The term stirs bitter memories throughout the area of Japan's short-lived military conquests.

Ishibashi is editor of the influential Oriental Economist magazine and a member of the House of Representatives. He was fired as Finance Minister of Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida's first postwar Government and purged from public office during the occupation on orders of General MacArthur in 1946 for his nationalistic record and advocacy of an inflationary policy in opposition to MacArthur's headquarters.

Writing in the current issue of his magazine, Ishibashi rejects the view that Japan is threatened by dangerous overpopulation and outlines means by which the nation can expand production, create millions of productive jobs in domestic industry, and feed its 85,000,000 people.

SUPERIORITY

"History demonstrates," he writes, "that the Japanese, of all the races of the world, have an outstanding superiority."

He predicts a period of expanding world food production and cites means of increasing Japanese production of meat, dairy products and other foodstuffs through use of mountain land.

"Moreover, Japan has the richest treasury of natural resources in the world within a stone's throw," Ishibashi asserts. "If those national resources in the Philippines, Indonesia and other areas in the Southeast Asian region may be truly developed, intensively as well as extensively, the supply of cereals and other natural products will be boundlessly increased.

"In the course of such a process, Japan, of all the countries, is destined to play the leading role in supplying the necessary technique, manpower and perhaps capital.

"Japan is thus fated to enjoy the blessings of the world's richest supply source of natural products, including farm products, in her close neighbourhood.

"If, therefore, Japan is unable to find her way to this blessing in the near future, she is open to criticism either for inadequacy of her policy or for her delinquency," writes the leading Conservative politician.

He criticises the present Japanese Government's rigid application of the "export first" principle in controlled foreign trade. He urges the adoption of a policy of encouraging importation of consumers' goods, such as food, to stimulate expansion of trade with the Southeast Asian nations and raise living standards in Japan.

"Japan once preached the construction of the so-called 'Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere'," Ishibashi notes. "This project, however, proved abortive because Japan resorted to the folly of applying armed force against the background of imperialistic ideas.

"The writer's formula is different. The writer urges that Japan should make it her ideal to create a peaceful, friendly and economic 'Greater Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere.'

"This is the way for the 85,000,000 Japanese to live with hundreds of millions of people in Greater East Asia, and this, too, is a key to the stabilisation of world peace."—United Press.

Forced Pilot To Stunt

London, Nov. 30.

A former Royal Air Force officer who forced the pilot of a civilian plane to perform acrobatic feats was fined £75 plus costs amounting to about £70 by a Newcastle court today.

Charles Silvertop was found guilty of having endangered the plane. According to the evidence, Silvertop had been under the influence of liquor when he forced the pilot—by holding his arms—to graze shipmasts over the Irish Sea and to make spins.

The plane was a twin-engined Rapide aircraft which Silvertop had hired for a trip from Belfast to Newcastle.—France-Presse.

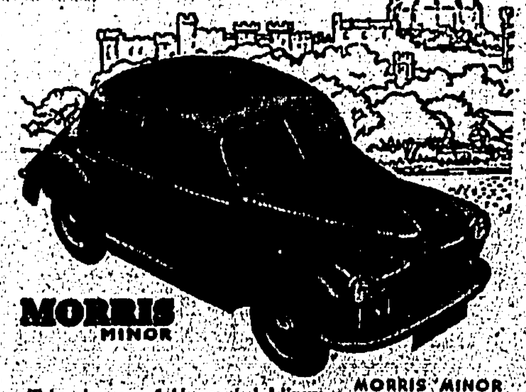
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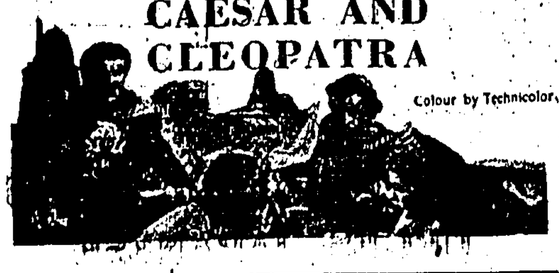


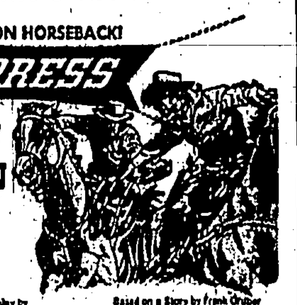
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Japan Appeals To United Nations For Return Of War Prisoners

New York, Nov. 30.

Mr Renzo Sawada, Japan's permanent representative to the United Nations, said today that a wide discrepancy existed in calculations of unrepatriated personnel by Soviet and Japanese authorities.

Mr Sawada, who was speaking in the Social and Humanitarian Committee of the General Assembly on "measures for the peaceful solution of the problem of prisoners of war," said there still remained much to be settled on the prisoners of war question.

Mr Sawada spoke after the German representative had addressed the Committee. Earlier the Committee had agreed by 48 votes to five to invite the representatives to take part in the discussion.

Mr Sawada expressed his appreciation of the privilege granted to him to voice his opinions as a representative of a country whose interests were involved in the prisoners of war question.

He also expressed his appreciation to the General Assembly and the Ad Hoc Committee.

"The fact that the United Nations continue to show interest in this question is indeed giving a ray of hope to the detainees and their families and providing them with mental support by assuring them that they have not yet become forgotten people," he said.

It was with pleasure that he had to report two facts. One was the mass repatriation from Communist China, made possible through negotiations between representatives of the Chinese Red Cross and several Japanese organisations, including the Japanese Red Cross Society.

26,000 REPATRIATES

Since the beginning of the year, four Japanese vessels had brought home in seven groups a total of 26,000 repatriates to the present day.

The other fact, Mr Sawada said, was that negotiations for the repatriation of Japanese detainees in the Soviet Union took place with the arrival of five Japanese Red Cross representatives in Moscow on October 28.

"After several conferences, which were conducted in a friendly atmosphere, the Soviet Red Cross announced on November 15 that 1,274 persons would be repatriated leaving 1,047 to be repatriated at a future date upon completion of their sentences.

"It was announced on November 19 that 810 of the former number would be in the first group to be repatriated and arrangements have been completed for a Japanese repatriation vessel to call at Nahodka, where the list of names of repatriates will be handed to the Captain of the vessel, thereby establishing for the first time their identity.

ARDENT DESIRE

"It is our most ardent desire to bring about the repatriation of as many detainees as early as possible. Whether this is accomplished through the Red Cross or through other organisations makes little difference," Mr Sawada added.

However, said Mr Sawada, he believed that the welcome facts mentioned were to be credited largely to the United Nations, especially the Ad Hoc Commission on prisoners of war, which had repeatedly been taking up the matter and had been working untiringly for its solution.

Yet at the same time, he had not begrudged the Soviet Union and Communist China and such appreciation might be commensurate with the helpful steps they had taken towards a solution of the question.

MOST UNFORTUNATE

"It is most unfortunate, however, that in spite of these recent favourable developments there still remains much to be settled on the prisoner of war question. Among other things there are, according to Japanese estimates as of August 1, 1953, 85,000 Japanese unrepatriated in all sectors, including Communist China, whose identities have been established, of which 50,000 have been definitely established as living.

"Of the 50,000 known to be alive, 14,504 are in Soviet territory, including South Sakhalin and the Kuriles, with the greater portion of the remainder in Communist China.

"The figures of both the living and dead are based on the testimonies of those who have been repatriated or on the correspondence received from those who are still being detained. They have never been concocted to exaggerate the state of affairs, but are conservative estimates which have been calculated in good faith due to lack of authentic information from detaining countries."

Mr Sawada said that according to previous announcements by Tass, the Soviet news agency, the only Japanese nationals remaining in the Soviet Union were 2,500 war criminals, and there existed a wide discrepancy in the calculations of unrepatriated personnel by the Soviet and Japanese authorities.

ALLEGED CRIMINALS

The 1,300, whose prospective repatriation had been announced by the Soviet Red Cross were alleged criminals who had served their sentences or who had received an amnesty or been released, and that meant that there were a great many others still remaining.

"The return of 1,300 detainees from the Soviet Union, together with the repatriation from Communist China would undoubtedly bring much joy and relief to the families of those who have returned and will be returning, but the fact that the sorrow and uneasiness will be felt all the more by the families of those who have been or would possibly be excluded from the said repatriation must not be overlooked.

"Today, after eight years since the cessation of hostilities, there are those who remain separated from their husbands, brothers and sons with no authentic information on the fate of their missing loved ones. These people have gone through extreme hardships materially and mentally," Mr Sawada said.

SOCIAL PROBLEM

"Due to lack of authentic information on whether the principal member of their household is dead or alive, many have been unable to take procedures according to provisions of the civil code pertaining to succession or inheritance. All these have caused such domestic discord and tragedies that many families are on the verge of breakups.

"Such being the case, the prisoner of war problem is one of the greatest social problems in my country today, which is in no way connected with the current international situation. From a purely humanitarian point of view, therefore, I appeal to this Committee to show sympathy to those families of the unrepatriated people which will greatly alleviate their sufferings and sorrows," Mr Sawada said.

Mr Sawada requested from the detaining countries the following:

Information on those who were to be further detained after the conclusion of the repatriation projects from both Communist China and the Soviet Union, including their names, places of detention, reason for the detention and the estimated date of repatriation, and at the same time information on those who died in captivity.

Further investigations to eliminate any possibility that there remained prisoners of war whom previous investigations failed to locate due to the vastness of the territory to be covered. The Soviet Red Cross had agreed to study the matter closely.

LENIENT STAND

A most lenient stand to be taken in regard to the despatch and receipt of correspondences and comfort packages for those who were to be further detained.

Mr Sawada thought it desirable that the Ad Hoc Commission on prisoners of war should continue to exist until a satisfactory solution to the question had been achieved with every prisoner of war repatriated or accounted for."

Concluding, Mr Sawada said: "I pray for a solution of this humanitarian problem at the earliest possible date, which will greatly contribute to the easing of world tension in general and to the early normalisation of relations between my country and every nation of the world."—Reuter.

Cat Derails A Freight Train

Burgos Spain, Dec. 1.

A cat caused the derailment of a freight train at the junction of Vehta de Banos near here.

The cat was apparently licking the grease from a switch - point when the switch was moved by an electric control.

The cat's body was caught and prevented the points from closing properly and the locomotive and fifty trucks of the oncoming train were thrown off the track.

The cat was the only casualty. — China Mail Special.

Scientific Line Of Advance

London, Nov. 30.

Science seems to have passed the stage of startling discoveries, Dr E. A. Adrian, the British physiologist, today told the Royal Society, organisation grouping the nation's leading scientists.

"In the most promising fields there are already so many scientists at work that the general line of advance can be foreseen for a few years at least," he added in his presidential address.

"We cannot of course foresee the sudden illumination which comes from time to time to put some branch of science on a new footing."

Valuable discoveries would certainly come, but the world of science would be prepared for them, he added.

Dr Adrian, master of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been described as the world's greatest authority on the brain and the nervous systems. He is the next President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

The search for natural knowledge has increased so rapidly that there was not enough paper to be found for printing all that came to light every year, Dr Adrian said.

Scientific research had become one of the main interests of mankind, he said.

"We should all rejoice that the old barriers are yielding, for we aim at a single inclusive system of the world," Dr Adrian said.—China Mail Special.

U.S. AGAINST COLONIALISM—

Madras, Nov. 30.

The United States Vice-President, Mr Richard M. Nixon, stated here today that the United States was firmly committed to a policy which would ensure for all peoples the right to be independent and the right to choose freely the type of government they wanted.

Addressing newspapermen before leaving for New Delhi, Mr Nixon said that colonialism should "absolutely go."

Asked whether the present American policy regarding colonialism differed from that of the Indian government, Mr Nixon said that the difference was very small. "I think it is the same as far as objective is concerned," he said.

Mr Nixon said he wanted to make clear that his purpose in visiting New Delhi was to have "very frank" talks with government officials on many subjects of mutual interest to India and the U.S.A. He said that he would listen carefully to the views of Pandit Nehru and other leaders on world affairs.—France-Presse.

Canterbury, Nov. 30.

The Reverend Frederick W. T. Craske was consecrated in Canterbury Cathedral today as Bishop of Gibraltar.

His diocese stretches beyond the "Iron Curtain" into such countries as Hungary and Rumania.—Reuter.

Israel Criticises Western Powers

Jerusalem, Nov. 30.

The Israeli Foreign Minister, Mr Moshe Sharett, today criticised the Western Powers which proposed the resolution, passed last week by the Security Council of the United Nations, expressing the "strongest censure" of Israel for the October 14 raid on the Jordan village of Qibya.

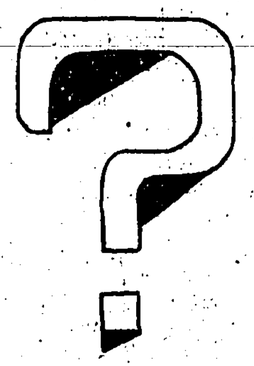
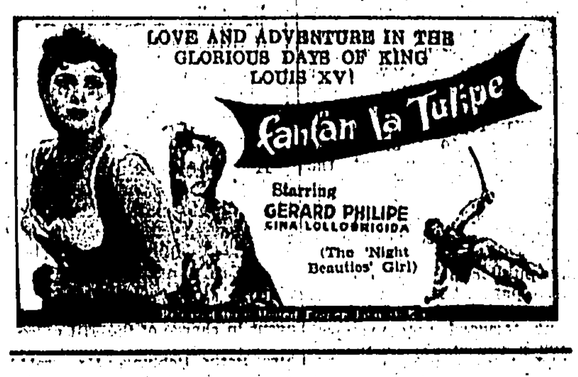
The resolution was proposed by Britain, France and the United States.

Mr Sharett, speaking at the opening of a Foreign Affairs debate on the United Nations decision, said Britain supported the resolution to strengthen her insecure position in Jordan.

The United States took the initiative to gain Arab sympathy, and France followed the path beaten by her Allies, he said.

Referring to the Jordan waters dispute, he said Israel would not recognise the Syrian claim, and was only ready to consider the rights of private landowners in the demilitarised zone.

Mr Sharett said the Western Powers failed in the prime objective—to ensure peace in the area.—Reuter.

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Fanfan la Tulipe
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NORWAY'S WAR CRIMINALS

Fifty-Two Quislings Still Serving Sentences

Movement To Obtain Their Early Release

Oslo, Nov. 30.

There are now only 52 Norwegian war criminals, Nazis and Quislings, still serving treason sentences in prisons and prison camps in Norway and some people consider that the authorities should now "let bygones be bygones" and grant them an amnesty.

But a strong section of the public consider that they should serve their sentences, which with one exception are all life sentences, and be pardoned only after individual consideration of each case, in accordance with normal practice in the case of ordinary life prisoners.

Recently a group of prominent people, headed by Bishop Kristian Schjelderup of Hamar, published an appeal which was sent through the Ministry of Justice, to the King, asking that "justice should now be tempered with mercy", and that war-time traitors still held in prison camps should be released.

The appeal for pardon said: "We are thinking of the homes which have had to manage without their men for so long and we pray that our responsible authorities shall now temper justice with mercy and allow these prisoners to return to their families."

Publication of this appeal started a widespread press debate on the whole question of whether mercy should be granted or whether they should serve the whole of the sentences passed on them.

Already a large number of the lesser Quislings have been pardoned or had their sentences reduced. Parliament agreed some time ago to a proposal that all those serving terms of eight years or less should have their sentences halved. This meant that a number of the "smaller fry" were released immediately. And since that time a number of pardons have been granted in individual cases, all of which have been considered separately on their special merits.

BEST METHOD

This, maintain the authorities, is the best way to deal with the problem.

Prominent in the discussion has been Herr Lauritz Sand, a 74-year-old patriot who suffered so badly at the hands of Gestapo torturers during the Occupation that he only just survived and is now known as "Norway's most tortured patriot."

The authorities have revealed that the Quislings still in prison today, eight years after the end of the war, are mainly Gestapo men who were found guilty of the most brutal forms of torture, in many cases leading to the death of the victims.

Apart from these, there are still some of Quisling's "Ministers," those who held responsible posts in the "Government" set up in Occupied Norway with support from the German occupying forces.

"Why should these, our worst criminals, be given special treatment?" asked Lauritz Sand. Should an amnesty be granted to them while ordinary burglars and petty criminals have to serve their full sentences?

An amnesty for the Quislings would not only mean letting loose on society some of the worst types of criminals ever seen in Norway, said Herr Sand, but to release men serving life sentences after they have been behind bars only eight years, would mean undermining respect for Norwegian justice and casting ridicule on the decisions of the country's highest courts of law.

Representatives of the opposite point of view claimed that it was wrong to continue to foster hate after all these years. The only thing which can lead to better conditions in the world is for men to forgive one another, show understanding and conciliation, they argue. It is helpfulness and love which will solve our problems, not war and revenge, they said.

COMMUNIST DANGER

But, pointed out another contributor to the dicussion, the first condition for forgiveness must be repentance and genuine signs of regret on the part of those who have erred.

That there is little sign of any change of heart among the former members of Quisling's Nazi party has been shown by letters published from some of their representatives.

The letters stressed that Quisling's party had been working to combat the Communist danger, and pointed out that subsequent developments had shown them to be right and they felt that they had nothing to be ashamed of. On the contrary many of them considered that they had been wrongly judged.

It is unlikely that any general amnesty will be given to the few remaining war criminals. The Public Prosecutor has said that some of the prisoners must be regarded as dangerous.

An amnesty can only be given by Parliament in the form of a special law and both the Ministry of Justice and the prosecution authorities are against the idea.

But the Minister of Justice, Herr Kai Knudsen, has said that the pardon and release of individual prisoners will be considered in the normal manner and, if the circumstances are considered favourable, each case will be presented to the King in Council at the appropriate time.

Some such cases are due for consideration at the present time, he said. In each case the man's behaviour in prison, his home and family circumstances, his chances of making his living and being absorbed into the community again, would be carefully investigated.—China Mail Special.

Military Pressure Worrying Ho Chi-minh

Saigon, Nov. 30.

The offer of Ho Chi-minh, leader of the Vietminh, to negotiate with the French for a cessation of hostilities in Indo-China was considered by foreign observers here today to be the result of increasing military and political pressure—the first from the French and the second from Ho's allies in the Soviet Union and Peking.

It was noted here that, whereas Radio Peking and Radio Moscow have been pumping out Vietnamese language broadcasts during the past months mentioning the possibility of peace in Indo-China, the Vietminh Radio, controlled by Ho Chi-minh, has maintained a guarded, if not hostile, silence on the matter.

DENIALS

On occasions, it was noted, the Vietminh Radio denied the authenticity of some of the Peking and Moscow broadcasts. And the fact that the Franco-Vietnamese forces have acquired the initiative during the recent fighting is believed to have had its effect on Vietminh political and military prestige.

Coupled with these events is the fact that a national Vietnam army is now on a war footing and that southern Vietnam is, to all intents and purposes, pacified.

Thus, these observers state, it is likely that Ho Chi-minh has been forced to offer to open negotiations to try and regain by political methods some of the ground he has lost militarily.—France-Presse.

ANGLO-BURMESE DEFENCE PACT

Rangoon, Nov. 30.

Britain and Burma opened formal negotiations for a new defence pact here today when British Ambassador Paul Henry Gore Booth presented Britain's suggested draft of the agreement to the Burmese Foreign Minister, Sao Hkun Hkio, at the Foreign Ministry.

As the British Ambassador is leaving tonight to attend a conference in Singapore of British diplomats of Southeast Asia, the Anglo-Burmese talks are expected to resume after his return to Rangoon on December 8.

In the meantime the Burmese Government will study the British proposed draft and finalise their own.

The present defence agreement will expire on January 4, 1954 following the one year's termination notice served by the Burmese Government last January.—France-Presse.

RAF Pilots Must Fly Jet Planes

London, Nov. 30.

Britain's trainee Royal Air Force pilots will not win their wings until they have qualified on jet planes, the Air Ministry here has decided.

Almost all operational aircraft in the R.A.F. are jet-engined, and the new flying scheme has been designed to enable pupil pilots to learn to fly jets.

The change-over will begin early in the New Year, when a batch of pupil pilots at present training on piston-engined Percival Provosts will have completed sufficient flying hours to pass on to jets.

At present, pilots do their elementary flying on de Havilland Chipmunks or Percival Prentices, and then graduate to Harvards, Bullpis or twin-engined Oxfords. All these are piston-engined planes.

Under the new scheme, pupils will begin their basic training on Provosts, and then move to an advanced flying school which will fit them to fly de Havilland Vampire jets.

The Provost is the most powerful aircraft the R.A.F. has ever used for basic training, but its use will eliminate one stage between the elementary flying training and the eventual winning of wings on the jet Vampires.—China Mail Special.

Sterling Payments

London, Nov. 30.

The 1951 Anglo - Spanish sterling payments agreement is being extended for two more years, the Treasury announced here today.

Spain's sterling earnings were smaller this year than last year and the Spanish authorities found difficulties in carrying out all the arrangements concluded last December, the announcement disclosed.

But it had been possible recently to resume the licensing of imports from Britain on a more normal scale and to issue licences for British manufactured goods of the less essential type.

Because of the easing of certain British import restrictions, Spain's sterling earnings should show an improvement next year. If these hopes are realised, Spain should be able to increase her overall imports from Britain.—Reuter.

Downey's Pub Strike Off

Dublin, Nov. 30.

The two pickets outside Downey's pub in Dun Laoghaire went inside for a drink on the house today.

Patrick Neville, new owner of the old bar room, made it a union house.

Union leader Walter Beirne went to the pub and told the pickets: "This strike, which started 14 years, eight months, 24 days and five hours ago, is ended."

Neville, watching from the doorway, invited all three in for a drink and they accepted as a crowd of more than 30 persons watched.—United Press.

Griffiths Trial In Nairobi

London, Nov. 30.

Concern in Britain at some of the facts revealed during the recent trial in Nairobi of Captain Gerald Griffiths, who was found not guilty of murdering an African, shown no sign of diminishing.

Some of today's British newspapers, in addition to commenting on the situation in Kenya, also devoted some attention to Bermuda and British Guiana.

The Manchester Guardian (Liberal) said that although the grounds of Captain Griffiths' acquittal are not very clear in the reports received, it is not the verdict which causes concern so much as the background revealed.

The Manchester Guardian declared: "It is no wonder that questions are to be asked in Parliament about the court martial in Nairobi, at which a Captain Griffiths was tried—and acquitted—on a charge of murdering an African near Nyeri in June.

ATTITUDE OF MIND

"Evidence given during his trial indicated a deplorable attitude of mind among officers, or some officers, of the armed forces engaged in operations against the Mau Mau gangs.

"It is revolting that soldiers —in this instance, Africans serving in the King's African Rifles—should be offered rewards of five shillings and of ten shillings for every Mau Mau shot, or that 'company scoreboards' should be exhibited, as if every terrorist or suspect killed was a goal.

This was surely an "encouragement to reckless and indiscriminate killing," the newspaper said. — China Mail Special.

"Musical Housewife"

London, Nov. 30.

The "musical housewife" of Manchester, Mario Ashton, announced today that she was going to play the piano without interruption for 132 hours.

The record is now held by France.

The 40-year-old housewife, who weighs 250 pounds, will hold her musical marathon at Barrow, Lancashire. It will end at 11 p.m. next Saturday. During her marathon she will drink nearly five litres of tea a day, smoke 85 cigarettes and have some light meals.—France-Presse.

Russians Going Out Of Business In Finland

Helsinki, Nov. 30.

Russia is selling out her business interests in Finland after a seven-year attempt at free enterprise.

She has offered, and the Finns are buying, the shares in the big companies which Germans owned in Finland before the war. The Finns had to hand these shares over to Russia under the 1944 armistice agreement, together with the rest of German property.

This property comprised not only whole companies and all shares in companies but also real estate and personal effects of German citizens. The total value was 565,000,000 marks or about 7,000,000 dollars at the rate of exchange at that time.

Although the exact proportion of these assets has not been disclosed, it is known that companies and shares in companies formed by far the biggest part.

The transfer, completed by 1946, made the Russian state one of the big capitalists in Finland. Russian directors sat on the boards of the companies and directed their business from behind massive mahogany desks just like the "capitalists" caricatured in the cartoons of Communist newspapers.

From time to time their Finnish workers struck for higher wages or better working conditions, just like workers in other firms in Finland. The Russian-owned companies made their profits and paid their dividends, just like other companies.

BIG DIFFERENCE

There was, however, one big difference. Some of the Russian-owned companies paid less tax than ordinary companies in Finland.

They paid considerable sums of money to the Soviet Trade Mission in Helsinki for "administration costs." These administration payments increased the companies' overhead costs — which, in turn, reduced their nett profits and, thus, their taxable income.

The Soviet sell-out began about the same time as the Finnish taxation authorities told those of the Russian companies which had been charging these costs that they would no longer be recognised for taxation purposes.

The companies which have so far passed into Finnish hands include chemical factories, paper mills, electrical equipment works and transport firms. All are highly reputable enterprises and no sure reason is known here for the Russian decision to give up their interests in them.

It is generally believed that the Russians did not feel at home playing business men in Finland.

Although the Soviet Union is going out of business in Finland, she is trying hard to bind the little country tighter to her economically.

MARKET OFFERED

By offering the Finns a market for the products of the new engineering industries which they had to build up to make their postwar reparations deliveries, the Soviet Union has become their principal trading partner.

She has, however, been buying more from the Finns than she has sold them. The Finns have not been able to dispose of the large amounts of grain and other goods which the Russians have tried to heap on them. This has given Finland a large roubles credit in Moscow which she is unable to use, since these roubles are not a convertible currency.

On the other hand, the Finns, grappling with a dizzy inflation, find that their products are not selling so well in Western markets because their prices are too high. These facts have combined to cause an exports crisis which was the root cause of the fall of the Agrarian-led Coalition Government in October and its replacement by a Cabinet consisting mainly of financiers, businessmen and technical experts.

SAIMA CANAL

Now the Soviet Union is offering to make the Finns a loan; to pay up to 15 per cent of her roubles debt to Finland in Western currencies, which the Finns sorely need to finance their imports from the West, and to allow them to use the Saima Canal for their timber.

The Saima Canal, ceded by Finland to Russia after the war, links the Eastern forests of Finland with the Baltic Sea.

These offers were made by the Soviet Minister in Helsinki, M. Viktor Lebedev, to Mr Urho Kekkonen, the former Prime Minister and Agrarian leader, who has always been very cordially received during his visits to Moscow.

Mr Lebedev said, however, that one condition was that Finland followed a pro-Russian policy. The Finns are likely to investigate just what this means before accepting any "Marshall Aid" from Russia.—China Mail Special.

Birth Rate In India

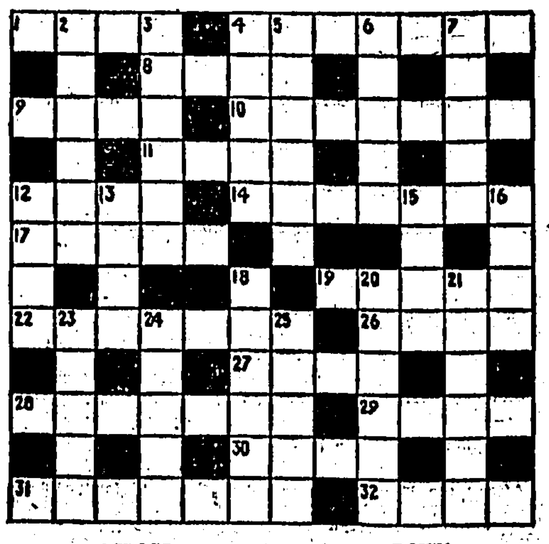
New Delhi, Dec. 1.

India had a birthrate in 1951 of 40 per 1,000 inhabitants, census figures issued here showed.

Only other country to come within reach of this figure was Japan with 33 decimal nine per 1,000.

Rates for other countries given were: France 19 decimal seven, United States 19 decimal two, United Kingdom 14 decimal three and West Germany 12 decimal three.—China Mail Special.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

1 Offensive weapon (4).
4 Goods vehicles (7).
8 Past (4).
9 Column (4).
10 Fatty (7).
11 Back of the neck (4).
12 Flower (4).
14 Footwear (7).
17 Agreement (5).
19 Raise objections (5).
22 Hampers (7).
26 Torn (4).
27 Vex (4).
28 Bargained (7).
29 Heal (4).
30 Despatched (4).
31 Meals (7).
32 Slaughtered (4).

DOWN

2 Prayer (6).
3 Insect (6).
4 Bounds (5).
5 Trial (6).
6 Swift (5).
7 Picture stand (5).
12 Hurry (4).
13 Symbol (4).
15 Culmination (4).
16 Species (4).
18 Take into custody (6).
20 Builds (6).
21 False (6).
23 Likeness (5).
24 Doctrine (5).
25 Teams (5).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1 Topics, 5 Dirty, 8 Haven, 9 Morsel, 10 Fused, 11 Flair, 12 Lies, 13 Cease, 16 Remiss, 18 Teaset, 20 Stern, 22 Tier, 23 Again, 25 Paint, 26 Tulips, 27 Erred, 28 Bliss, 29 Deigns. Down: 1 Tumblers, 2 Permeate, 3 Chef, 4 Sallies, 5 Deficit, 6 Inures, 7 Tress, 14 Spitting, 15 Entrusts, 16 Rangers, 17 Merited, 19 Erases, 21 Trail, 24 Made.

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AT 9.30 P.M.

PROGRAMME WEDNESDAY, DEC. 2nd

1. SONATA IN A MAJOR MOZART
 Theme and variations
 Menuetto
 Rondo alla Turca
2. SONATA APPASSIONATA BEETHOVEN
 Allegro assai
 Andante con-moto
 Allegro ma non troppo
3. FANTASY IMPROMTU
 POLONAISE IN A FLAT ... CHOPIN

— INTERVAL —

4. PAVANE
 JEUX DEAU ... RAVEL
5. SEVILLANA INFANTE
 NAVARRA
 CORPUS CHRISTI IN SEVILLE ... ALBENIZ



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PROGRAMME FRIDAY, DEC. 4th

1. TWO SONATINAS SCARLATTI
2. MOONLIGHT SONATA BEETHOVEN
3. LIEBESTRAUM
 HUNGARIAN RHAPSODY NO. 11 ... LISZT

— INTERVAL —

4. JARDINS SOUS LA PLUIE
 EUX DARTIFICE
 CLAIR DE LUNE ... DEBUSSY
5. MARCHE FUNEBRE FILIP LAZAR
6. RHAPSODY IN BLUE GERSHWIN

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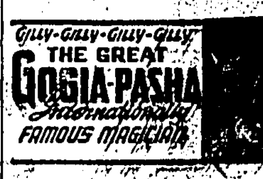


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Written, produced and directed by Michael Powell and Emeric Pressburger, "BLACK NARCISSUS" is an adaptation of Rumer Godden's best-selling novel of the same name. The colour is magnificent, its direction super, its stars world renowned.

"BLACK NARCISSUS" brings to the screen an emotional, dramatic and mysterious story of a group of Anglo-Catholic nuns who convert the Palace of Mopu, a former harem, in a little-known village in the Himalayas, into a convent.

The psychological effect of their strange and exotic environment on each of the Sisters makes a powerful study of Faith.

"BLACK NARCISSUS" was filmed with a cast of leading stars—Deborah Kerr, Jean Simmons, Kathleen Byron, Sabu, David Farrar and Flora Robson. All give excellent performances.

Deborah Kerr as the young sister in charge, she gives a most intelligent study of a woman whose faith is tried when she finds herself torn between love of God and love of man.

Charming Jean Simmons, young and cute, who made her name as a child actress of great talent, has her first grown-up role and her first leading man in "BLACK NARCISSUS." She appears opposite Sabu as Kanchi, an alluring little native girl.

Kathleen Byron, who makes her mark as a great dramatic actress for interpretation of Sister Ruth, is the weakest of the five Sisters. She becomes mad as her fixation of love for Dean, and hatred of Clodagh develops.

Sabu, who years ago made his name overnight in "Elephant Boy," has his most colourful role as the bejewelled young General, Dilip Rai.

David Farrar, as the attractive, worldly-wise Mr. Dean, has a strong and provocative role as the one man in a world of women—women who are bound to their order by voluntary yearly vows.

Flora Robson, whose name is renowned for her excellent acting as star of stage and screen, is cast as Sister Philippa.

This picture is highly recommended by this Theatre for your cinema entertainment. Please book early to avoid disappointment.

RED THREAT IN THE HIGH HIMALAYAS

By James Wickenden

ON Tibet's high plains little stirs except the prayer wheels and the wind moaning through banks of rhododendrons and deadly nightshade. It has been like that for centuries.

But down in the valleys running from China to India squat little Tibetans are now digging.

They are building a road. It leads towards west Tibet, where more digging goes on. In this land of lamas and levitation, two airfields are nearing completion—the sequel to the Communist invasion of Tibet in 1950.

At that time it seemed to be one of those events which rouse the world's interest for a couple of days and then is forgotten.

Now the fruits of that remote thrust are daily growing dangerous. Soon along that road it will be possible to move an army to the passes leading into India.

Mighty Barrier

This will alter the greatest and most ancient strategic fact in Asia — the impassability to a large armed force of the mighty Himalayan barrier.

At the moment in Gartok, Tibet's nearest main city to India, there is only a company of Chinese infantry. This is known to Indian Intelligence, which is keeping a close watch on the frontier.

Indeed, while the Chinese go about their plans without stir or excitement, the situation is more lively on the Indian side of the border.

The Communists are firmly established in Kashmir and Nepal. Agitators are busy around Simla, India's former hot weather capital and where her best potatoes are grown. Among the tea-pickers of Assam there is more infiltration of Communist agents.

Thus right across the northern frontier the Communists are in full swing with a political pressure campaign.

And, on the other side of the mountain, is the road which one day may link China's soldiers to India's stocky, discontented mountain peasants.

Strategic planners in Delhi must consider how they can afford to divert some forces from the Pakistan frontier towards the north — as a precautionary measure.

Pakistan's Problem

While they ponder this problem, Pakistan's army staff have no reason to congratulate themselves on a heaven-sent diversion of Indian attention.

Pakistan, also, has its distant Communist threat.

It is not as obvious or as pressing as the menace to India but it can be read in the signs of Moscow's increasing interest in southern Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan.

These southern states of the Soviet Socialist Republics lie directly north of Kabul and the Khyber Pass—the traditional invasion route from the West to the plains of the Indian continent.

As nominally Moslem countries, they acted as buffer states between Pakistan and the Communist world.

But in the mosques today only a few old men kneel at prayer. The young men are dosed with continuous propaganda from the loud-speakers in the village squares, and their god is Communism.

In Bokhara, where they make some of the world's finest carpets, apprentices no longer stop work to face Mecca.

But Profitable

Instead of government by local-bred officials, as Moscow always boasts, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Kirgistan are ruled by the Kremlin's men.

They sit in important offices to keep a guiding hand on the decision of local authorities.

This double administration is expensive but profitable.

For Moscow's immediate interest in these remote regions centres on the rich deposits of ore essential to modern armaments—uranium, molybdenum, mercury, tungsten and several others.

The main uranium mines are only about 250 miles north of Pakistan, separated by the western end of the Himalayas, which in this area includes Stalin Peak (over 24,000 feet).

Round the mines are stationed police posts and large Red Army units every few miles.

The presence of police is normal round uranium mines. But the Soviet troops are not needed for security. No country threatens the region.

Pakistan and India have something bigger to consider than their local quarrel over Kashmir. If war came, invasion of the great continent could follow quickly and in strength.



"I really shall have to get him transferred when we get back—I'm just about sick and tired of these fantastic stories of ONE-headed men on the radar screen."

London Express Service



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"TRIUMPH AND TRAGEDY"....CHAPTER 15

MY TALKS WITH THE RUSSIAN LEADERS

By Sir Winston Churchill

The Prime Minister and Mr Eden, visiting Moscow in 1944, had secured the presence there of the exiled Polish Prime Minister, M. Mikolajczyk, and two of his colleagues from London.

On Oct. 13 he pressed the Poles to consider de facto acceptance of the "Curzon Line" as a frontier with Russia. He also urged friendly discussion with the Communist "Polish National Committee," set up by the Russians in Lublin.

AT ten o'clock the same evening we met the so-called Polish National Committee. It was soon plain that the Lublin Poles were mere pawns of Russia. They had learned and rehearsed their part so carefully that even their masters evidently felt they were overdoing it.

For instance, M. Bierut, the leader, spoke in these terms: "We are here to demand on behalf of Poland that Lvov shall belong to Russia. This is the will of the Polish people." When this had been translated from Polish into English and Russian I looked at Stalin and saw an understanding twinkle in his expressive eyes, as much as to say, "What about that for our Soviet teaching!"

★

ON Oct. 14 there was a Command Performance at the Bolshoi Theatre—first a ballet, then opera, and finally some splendid dancing and singing by a Red Army choir. Stalin and I occupied the Royal Box, and we had a rapturous ovation from the entire audience.

After the theatre we had a most interesting and successful military discussion at the Kremlin. Stalin had with him Molotov and Gen. Antonov. Harriman [the U.S. Ambassador] brought Gen. Deane. I had Brooke, Ismay, and Gen. Burrows, head of our Military Mission in Moscow.

We began by telling them our future intentions in North-West Europe, Italy, and Burma. Deane followed with a statement about the campaign in the Pacific, and gave an outline of the sort of help which would be particularly valuable from the Soviets, once they were at war with Japan. Gen. Antonov then made a very frank statement about the situation on the Eastern Front, the difficulties which confronted Russian armies, and their plans for the future.

Stalin intervened from time to time to emphasise points of special significance, and concluded by assuring us that the Russian armies would press vigorously and continuously into Germany and that we need not have the slightest anxiety that the Germans would be able to withdraw any troops from their Eastern Front.

There was no doubt whatever that the Soviets intended to enter the war against Japan as soon after the defeat of Germany as they could collect the necessary forces and supplies in the Far East. Stalin would not commit himself definitely to a date. He spoke of a period of "several months" after the German defeat.

★

THE Russians agreed to an immediate start in building up stocks of food and fuel in their Far Eastern oilfields, and to let the Americans use the airfields and other facilities in the maritime provinces which they needed for their Strategical Air Force. Stalin did not seem anxious about the effect of these preparations on the Japanese. In fact, he hoped they would make a "premature attack," as this would encourage the Russians to fight their best. "The Russians," he remarked, "would have to know what they were fighting for."

On Oct. 15 I had a high temperature and could not attend the second military meeting, which was held in the Kremlin that evening. Eden took my place. The only subject discussed was Soviet participation against Japan. Substantial conclusions were reached.

Stalin first of all agreed that we should concert our war plans. He asked for United States help in building up a two to three months' reserve of fuel, food, and transport in the Far East, and said that if this could be done and the political issues could be clarified the U.S.S.R. would be ready to attack Japan about three months after Germany had been defeated.

He also promised to prepare airfields in the maritime provinces for the U.S. and Soviet Strategic Air Forces, and to receive American four-engined planes and instructors without delay. Meetings between the Soviet and American military staffs in Moscow would begin at once, and he promised to take part in the first one himself.

★

AS the days passed only slight improvement was made with the festering sore of Soviet-Polish affairs. The Poles were willing to accept the Curzon Line "as a line of demarcation between Russia and Poland." The Russians insisted on the words "as a basis of frontier between Russia and Poland." Neither side would give way.

Mikolajczyk declared that he would be repudiated by his own people, and Stalin at the end of a talk of two hours and a quarter which I had with him alone remarked that he and Molotov were the only two of those he worked with who were favourable to dealing "softly" with Mikolajczyk. I was sure there were strong pressures in the background, both party and military.

Stalin did not think it desirable to proceed with an attempt to form a united Polish Government without the frontier question being agreed. Had this been settled, he would have been quite willing that Mikolajczyk should head the new Government.

I myself thought that difficulties not less obstinate would arise in a discussion for a merger of the Polish Government with the Lublin Poles, whose representatives continued to make the worst possible impression on us, and who, I told Stalin, were "only an expression of the Soviet will."

They had no doubt also the ambition to rule Poland, and were thus a kind of Quislings. In all circumstances the best course was for the two Polish delegations to return whence they had come. I felt very deeply the responsibility which lay on me and the Foreign Secretary in trying to frame proposals for a Russo-Polish settlement. Even forcing the Curzon Line upon Poland would excite criticism.

★

IN other directions considerable advantages had been gained. The resolve of the Soviet Government to attack Japan on the overthrow of Hitler was obvious. This would have supreme value in shortening the whole struggle. The arrangements made about the Balkans were, I was sure, the best possible.

Coupled with successful military action, they should now be effective in saving Greece, and I had no doubt that our agreement to pursue a 50-50 joint policy in Yugoslavia was the best solution for our difficulties in view of Tito's behaviour and of the arrival of Russian and Bulgarian forces under Russian command to help his eastern flank.

There is no doubt that in our narrow circle we talked with an ease, freedom, and cordiality never before attained between our two countries. Stalin made several expressions of personal regard which I feel sure were sincere. But I became even more convinced that he was by no means alone. As I said to my colleagues at home, "Behind the horseman sits black care."

★

WITH humble duty, the Prime Minister hopes His Majesty has had a successful and interesting visit to the armies in the Netherlands and is now safely back home. He trusts His Majesty is well after these exertions.

Here in Moscow the weather is brilliant but crisp, and the political atmosphere is extremely cordial. Nothing like it has been seen before. The Prime Minister and Mr Eden in their various talks with Marshal Stalin and M. Molotov have been able to deal with the most delicate problems in a frank, outspoken manner without the slightest sign of giving offence.

The Prime Minister attended a special performance of the ballet, which was very fine, and received a prolonged ovation from an enormous audience. Presently, when Marshal Stalin came into the box for the first time in this war and stood beside him, there was an almost passionate demonstration.

At or after the very lengthy feasts, with very numerous cordial toasts, it has been possible to touch on many grave matters in an easy fashion. The nights are very late, lasting till three or even four o'clock; but the Prime Minister also keeps late hours, and much work is done from about noon onwards, with conferences of various kinds....

The day before yesterday was "All Polar Day". Our lot from London are, as your Majesty knows, decent but feeble, but the delegates from Lublin could hardly have been under any illusions as to our opinion of them. They appeared to me to be purely tools, and recited their parts with well-drilled accuracy.

I cross-examined them fairly sharply, and on several points Marshal Stalin backed me up. We shall be wrestling with our [London] Poles all today, and there are some hopes that we may get a settlement. If not we shall have to hush the matter up and spin it out until after the [American] Presidential election.

There are still many subjects to be discussed, like the future treatment of Germany.

Mr Churchill, with his humble duty, remains Your Majesty's faithful servant.

★

ON the evening of Oct. 17 we held our last meeting. The news had just arrived that Admiral Horthy had been arrested by the Germans as a precaution now that the whole German front in Hungary was disintegrating. I remarked that I hoped the Ljubljana Gap could be reached as fast as possible, and added that I did not think the war would be over before the spring.

We then had our first talk on the question of Germany. We discussed the merits and drawbacks of the Morgenthau Plan [for dismantling German industry]. It was decided that the European Advisory Commission should study the problem in detail.

★

WHILE flying home I gave the President further details of our talks.

Prime Minister to President Roosevelt 22 Oct., 44

On our last day at Moscow Mikolajczyk saw Bierut, who admitted his difficulties. Fifty of his men had been shot in the last month. Many Poles took to the woods rather than join his forces. Approaching winter conditions behind the front would be very hard as the Russian Army moved forward, using all transport.

He insisted, however, that if Mikolajczyk were Premier, he (Bierut) must have 75 percent of the Cabinet. Mikolajczyk proposed that each of the five Polish parties should be represented, he having four out of the five of their best men, whom he would pick from personalities not obnoxious to Stalin.

Later, at my request, Stalin saw Mikolajczyk and had an hour and a half's very friendly talk. Stalin promised to help him, and Mikolajczyk promised to form and conduct a Government thoroughly friendly to the Russians. He explained his plan, but Stalin made it clear that the Lublin Poles must have the majority.

After the Kremlin dinner we put it bluntly to Stalin that unless Mikolajczyk had 50-50 plus himself the Western World would not be convinced that the transaction was bona fide and would not believe that an independent Polish Government had been set up. Stalin at first replied he would be content with 50-50, but rapidly corrected himself to a worse figure.

Meanwhile Eden took the same line with Molotov, who seemed more comprehending. I do not think the composition of the Government will prove an insuperable obstacle if all else is settled.

On major war criminals U.J. ["Uncle Joe"] took an unexpectedly ultra respectable line. There must be no executions without trial otherwise the world would say we were afraid to try them. I pointed out the difficulties in international law, but he replied if there were no trials there must be no death sentences, but only lifelong confinements.

We also discussed informally the future partition of Germany. U.J. wants Poland, Czecho and Hungary to form a realm of independent, anti-Nazi, pro-Russian States, the first two of which might join together. Contrary to his previously expressed view, he would be glad to see Vienna the capital of a federation of South German States, including Austria, Bavaria, Wurttemberg, and Baden.

As you know, the idea of Vienna becoming the capital of a large Danubian federation has always been attractive to me, though I should prefer to add Hungary, to which U.J. is strongly opposed.

As to Prussia, U.J. wished the Ruhr and the Saar detached and put out of action and probably under international control, and a separate State formed in the Rhineland. He would also like the internationalisation of the Kiel Canal. I am not opposed to this line of thought. However, you may be sure that we came to no fixed conclusions pending the triple meeting.

I was delighted to hear from U.J. that you had suggested a triple meeting towards the end of November at a Black Sea port. I think this a very fine idea, and hope you will let me know about it in due course. I will come anywhere you two desire. . . .

I am now in the air above Alamein of Blessed Memory. Kindest regards.

★

ON leaving after this profoundly interesting fortnight, in which we got closer to our Soviet Allies than ever before—or since—I had written to Stalin:

Eden and I have come away from the Soviet Union refreshed and fortified by the discussions which we had with you, Marshal Stalin, and with your colleagues. This memorable meeting in Moscow has shown that there are no matters that cannot be adjusted between us when we meet together in frank and intimate discussion.

Russian hospitality, which is renowned, excelled itself on the occasion of our visit. Both in Moscow and in the Crimea, where we spent some enjoyable hours, there was the highest consideration for the comfort of myself and our mission. I am most grateful to you and to all those who were responsible for these arrangements. May we soon meet again.

(Continued Tomorrow)

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Colonel UP and Mr. DOWN . . . by Walter



WOMANSENSE



English model, Vicky Page, wore a halter neck white lace evening gown at the Savoy for the recent United States Marine Corps dinner dance.

—(London Express Service)

Masterpiece In Elegance

By EILEEN ASCROFT

THE Royal Tour wardrobe is a masterpiece. Some of the best brains in the fashion world have gone into planning it. The Queen has borne long fittings patiently, sometimes as much as 30 minutes for a frock.

The Queen's clothes, her slim figure, and her poise, will act as a stimulant to British fashion. Packed away in trunks on the liner Gothic are the beautiful crinoline gowns she will wear on State occasions. Norman Hartnell has designed these, mostly in pastel shades, with many rich satins cobweb laces on which his embroideresses have been working for months.

Also packed is the Queen's Coronation gown in white slipper satin, embroidered with symbolical flowers of the Commonwealth in pastel silks and glittering with crystal, graduated pearls and diamants. This gown will be worn for the State opening of Parliament in Australia.

THREE COLOURS

Hardy Amies, who designed many of the Canadian tour outfits, and Miss Ford, who has made clothes for the Queen ever since she was a girl, have produced day and cocktail ensembles. Favourite shades of soft blue, pink and green are featured in these, as well as the three Royal tour colours, produced by the British Colour Council and sponsored by Princess Margaret —Clarence Rose (smoky pink), Ambassador Blue (muted silver blue) and Royal Blue.

The Queen's hats are of the off-the-face variety. This is a Royal tradition so that the face can be clearly seen. Many hats are in the same shade as her coat or suit, as she favours the one colour scheme.

Madame Claude St. Cyr has designed elegant small hats to go with the Hartnell outfits. Miss Kate Day has produced larger models with soft, simple lines, and Danish-born Ange Thaarup has produced a number in new shades and fabrics.

The Queen usually wears her hair fairly short and softly waved and she is unlikely to alter this during her tour. It is a good style for carrying a tiara or diadem.

NEW MODELS

Women will look with interest at the Queen's feet when they see her photographs. Shoemaker Edward Rayne created a new fashion for her when she went on the Canadian tour which has been popular ever since . . . the tie shoe with the scalloped top. His new models this season feature shallow, more pointed toes, low-cut sides and slender, though not too high, heels.

The Australian heat and light have presented make-up problems for Mrs Thelma Holland, who advises the Queen on her cosmetics. She is an Australian herself, so knows the climate well. She also understands the Queen's fair skin. Mrs Holland devised the make-up for the Coronation service. It stood up to television triumphantly and remained fresh all through the day.

The royal beauty case includes a liquid powder foundation, because this keeps a matt appearance longer in hot climates, and because a strong sunshine absorbs colour from the face it will be slightly tinted. This liquid base will also guard against freckles.

Lipsticks have been carefully matched to the many different colours to be worn by day or night. And there will be a protective cream or oil to counteract the sun, in case the Queen has time to swim or relax in the sunshine of Australia.

—(London Express Service)

Specialist Gives Tips On Evening Wear

New York.

EVEN if you get into an evening dress only a few times a season, it is the one garment in the wardrobe supposed to turn you into a Cinderella for a night.

To make sure you get your money's worth in glamour, designer Ceil Chapman, a specialist in formal wear, gives some pointers in shopping for a special dress.

The short evening dress is proper this season but the long evening skirt also has its place in fashion.

"Unless your legs and ankles are your best features," she said, "select the long skirt."

Both the sheath and bouffant skirted evening clothes are good style, but Miss Chapman recommended the slim lines for the woman on the short side. The sleeker, heavier fabrics are more slenderising than the nets and laces.

A final tip: There is more "cover up" in evening wear this year. Most dresses have at least some sleeve or a softening drape at the top.—United Press.

Method To Stretch Family Income

By Gay Pauley

New York.

THE family budget can be stretched even further.

It may mean that father becomes the family barber and mother settles for last year's hemlines.

But there's hope for those about to surrender in the battle of the bills. This hope is in a book by a couple with five children who learned how to stretch their income the hard way—by necessity. They say they managed, without feeling they were depriving themselves.

Robert and Helen Cissell found the cost of living increasingly out of control as their family grew. Mrs Cissell has been teaching home economics and her husband is a professor of family economics at Xavier University, Cincinnati.

Three Methods Open

The two say there are three ways to handle family finances —two bad, and one good.

"One of the wrong methods," they said, "is for a family to try to get enough money to buy everything wanted by everyone in the family. A family will never win this way . . . uncontrolled wants will invariably out-distance even a rapidly rising income."

"The second wrong answer . . . is for the parents to shirk their duty, limiting the size of the family, so that the few survivors may have all the gadgets they want."

The right way, the Cissells said, is to set a standard of living which is within your income and control material wants. And let the whole family plan the budget.

Their book "Stretching The Family Income" (Joseph F. Wagner, New York), recommends budgeting by the year, but figuring expenses on a day-to-day basis instead of weekly or monthly.

Cut Fixed Expenses

"When reducing the daily expenses fails to balance the budget, start whittling on the so-called fixed expenses," they said. "The answer may be in less elaborate living quarters or lower premium insurance, or postponing the new car."

The Cissells remind that cutting small expenses means large saving. Cut the food bill with home canning, do your own home maintenance, cut the children's hair yourself, ("practice makes perfect"), rebuild old toys.

"Save money by working together," they said. "At the same time you'll increase family unity."

And finally, the Cissells have a word about style changes.

"Sections of the clothing industry," they said, "operate on the idea that clothes are not made to wear but to go out of style. . . . While moving the hemline up and down may make a good living for those who dream up the new fashions, it can have a disastrous effect on the family budget."

YOUR BIRTHDAY . . . By STELLA

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1

BORN today, your personal love of independence makes it impossible to follow another's lead. You want to initiate things and then do them in your own way and in your own sweet time! You cannot be pushed, although you may be influenced in a given direction by someone whom you love and admire. You dislike receiving or giving advice but suggestions, made in a casual off-hand manner, often have a deep influence upon your actions, although you may imagine that you actually originated the idea!

You have the ability to get along with all kinds of people as well as the gift of natural leadership. If your aims are kept high, you may become an important influence upon your own life and times. Some idea which you promulgate may change the entire trend of the age in which you live. Constructive by nature, you like to build solidly, from the ground up. A firm foundation, you believe, is the basis for something good. And how right you are!

You are loving and affectionate by nature and will be happiest if you wed at an early age and have your own family growing up around you. Material success is only important to you if it brings added joy and happiness to all those you love. You have a gift for making money but you are not so clever at keeping it. You are much too inclined to be extravagant where your family is concerned. You want them to have everything of the best.

To find what the stars have in store for tomorrow, select your birthday star and read the corresponding paragraph. Let your birthday star be your daily guide.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 22)—Stick very closely to routine matters if you want the best possible results. Avoid experiments.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 23-Jan. 20)—Business and financial matters will call for your close attention today. You can make a profit.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19)—If you are the hard-working half of a partnership, be sure that you do not neglect your duties now.

PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 20)—Be sure that you have not forgotten some important detail today. Pay attention to your job!

ARIES (Mar. 21-Apr. 20)—If you go on a buying spree, make sure that everything you buy is of the best quality and durable.

TAURUS (Apr. 21-May 21)—If you can manage to get away from your normal routine, out of town perhaps for the day—it's a good time.

GEMINI (May 22-June 21)—Start out the month by making a good profit in your business. Then you can keep it up all the time!

CANCER (June 22-July 23)—You will need to consider all your plans most carefully if they are to work out as you have hoped.

L.E.O. (July 24-Aug. 23)—Diversification, just now, can bring a feeling of excitement and inspire a new interest in your job.

VIRGO (Aug. 24-Sept. 23)—Don't make any promises unless you are very certain that you can keep them to the letter. Play safe.

LIBRA (Sept. 24-Oct. 23)—If you are in a position of being forced to make an important decision do it calmly but decisively.

SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 22)—Have you forgotten anyone who should be on your Christmas list? Go over it carefully before it is too late.

• BY • THE • WAY •

by Beachcomber

A PORTRAIT of Mr Eden, painted on cobwebs, is on show in Vienna. Starving artists in garrets will now begin to collect the cobwebs from odd corners, instead of wasting money on canvases.

Collectors will rush to buy their pictures cheap, before this new school of painting becomes the rage. More prosperous artists, of course, can afford to buy the best cobwebs, spun by pedigree spiders at the famous Lechlade stud-farm. A fly caught in a web can easily be painted over, to give it the appearance of a mole on the sitter's cheek. I look forward to seeing some brisk bidding by artists at the Chalcote Auction Rooms (the Tattersalls of the spider world).

Nothing to do with me

JUST in time, someone has grown "a sprout nine feet six inches high."

Prodnose: Just in time for what?

Myself: Ask the grower.

Lovers' tiff

A CLOUD, like a red herring drifting across the track, has obscured love's moon. Charlie Suet suggested to Mimsie Slopcorner that she should be Miss Smog during Smog Week; when a Smog Queen is to be used to popularise the new pleated organza mask with a tussore annexe for extra long noses. Mimsie said that the mask was too suggestive of a yashmak, and therefore of harems. And, anyhow, she had never before been asked to hide any part of her face. Her public, she said, liked to see her face. Couldn't Suet understand that? Poor Suet, instead of complimenting the public on its taste, said, "But the whole idea of the mask is to *hide* the face, or such part of it as——" "What you want," said Mimsie tersely, "is an Oriental dancer in red trousers." "Indeed I do not!" said Suet, with a flush of shame and horror.

A rosy future

THE foul mixture of fog and smoke which is the air Londoners breathe may, according to the scientists, produce a new kind of plant able to resist the poisonous fumes. I am waiting for one of them to say that before this pollution which is creeping out from the big towns and over the countryside has been dealt with, the slow process of evolution will have succeeded in producing a new kind of human being, to whom foul air will be the breath of life, and who will be able to use the filthy smoke of industrialism as food, thus releasing all agricultural land for airfields and race-tracks.

• JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Watch Simple Plays For Any Slipups

By OSWALD JACOBY

BRIDGE players sometimes muff perfectly simple plays only because they are slightly disguised. A wolf in sheep's clothing is not a sheep; it is still a wolf. When today's hand was played, South pulled a boner, but North said nothing about sheep and wolves; instead he muttered something about donkeys.

There was nothing wrong with the bidding. The final contract was quite reasonable and was reached in a quite reasonable way.

West opened the king of spades, and declarer made the mistake of winning it immediately with dummy's ace. If the queen and king of spades had been exchanged, West would have led the queen of spades and declarer would not have dreamed of winning the first trick.

After winning the first spade trick with dummy's ace, declarer had to go after the clubs in order to have any chance at all for his contract. West won the first club trick with the king and led his remaining spade, forcing out declarer's queen. (South actually refused the second spade trick, but this made no difference as he was forced to win the third round of the suit.)

NORTH (D) 3
♠ A 4
♥ A Q 8
♦ K 9 6
♣ Q J 10 9 5

WEST
♠ K 5
♥ 10 7 6 5 3 2
♦ 7 4 2
♣ K 6

EAST
♠ J 10 9 8 7 3
♥ 9
♦ Q J 8 3
♣ A 4

SOUTH
♠ Q 6 2
♥ K J 4
♦ A 10 5
♣ 8 7 3 2

North-South vul.

North	East	South	West
1 ♣	1 ♠	1 N.T.	Pass
3 N.T.	Pass	Pass	Pass

Opening lead—♠ K

When South led another club, East took the ace of clubs and ran his spades to set the contract two tricks.

Notice the difference if declarer makes the routine play of refusing the first spade trick. West continues with his remaining spade, and dummy takes the ace. Declarer next leads clubs, and it doesn't matter who wins the first trick.

If West takes the first club, he cannot lead a spade. If East takes the first club, he can establish his spades but can never regain the lead to win tricks with them. Hence South easily wins ten tricks, giving up only one spade and two clubs.

CARD Sense

Q—With both sides vulnerable, the bidding has been:

North	East	South	West
1 Diamond	Double	?	

You, South, hold: Spades A-5-3, Hearts K-J-3, Diamonds Q-5-2, Clubs Q-7-6-4. What do you do?

A—Redouble. You must indicate that you have a strong hand behind the doubler. You intend to double any contract that the opponents may run to.

TODAY'S QUESTION

The bidding is the same as in the question just answered. You, South, hold: Spades A-J-5-3, Hearts K-J-3-2, Diamond Q, Clubs K-J-7-6. What do you do?

Answer Tomorrow

DUMB-BELLS



BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

Two Captured Caterpillars

—And How They Escaped from a Glass House—

By MAX TRELL

CLARENCE and Archibald, the two caterpillars, were walking along the edge of the garden path, looking for a restaurant, or in other words, a tree where they could nibble some fresh leaves for dinner, when all at once a strange and alarming thing happened to them.

An enormous animal, walking on two feet, which they didn't know was a boy, came along and said to another enormous animal, walking on two feet, which they didn't know was a girl: "Look, Sis—two caterpillars! I'm going to catch them!"

"Oh, yes," said the girl, "but please don't hurt them."

Saw A Hand

So Clarence and Archibald, who didn't understand what the two huge animals were saying, suddenly saw a hand come down. They were picked up and carried into a house, which, as it happened, they didn't know was a house, never having been in a house before.

The next thing they knew was that they were put in a tall, round hollow something-or-other with glass sides and a cover. And though this was a jar, Clarence and Archibald didn't have the slightest idea what its name might be since, in all their lives, they had never seen a jar and had certainly never been inside one.

For a few minutes, the two big animals looked at them from outside the jar. "Maybe they'll spin a cocoon and turn into butterflies," the girl said to her brother.

Then they walked away.

A Fine Fix

As soon as they were gone, Clarence said to Archibald: "A fine fix we're in, Archibald!"

"You said it, Clarence," replied Archibald.

"What are we doing in here, Archibald?" asked Clarence.

"I don't know, Clarence," said Archibald. "Do you know?"

Clarence didn't know either. "Let's take a walk around this place and see what it looks like, Archibald," said Clarence.

So the two caterpillars started walking around the inside of the jar.

"This is a funny place, all right, Archibald," said Clarence. "The more you walk, the more you get back to the same spot."

"That's right, Clarence," said Archibald. "And there's another funny thing. You can look right through the walls. But though you can look through them, you can't walk through them."

"I'd like to get out of here, Archibald," said Clarence.

"So would I, Clarence," said Archibald. "But how do we do it?"

Then Clarence and Archibald both started thinking as hard as they could. Finally, after several hours of thinking, Clarence and Archibald both exclaimed at the same moment: "I've got it!"

"I wonder, Clarence," said Archibald, "whether you've thought of the same thing that I have."

"I don't know, Archibald," said Clarence, "what you've thought of. But I'll tell you what I've thought of. I thought that we could get out the same way we came in."

"That's exactly what I thought, Clarence," said Archibald. "We came in through the top. Let's get out through the top."

Started Climbing

At this, Archibald and Clarence both started climbing to the top of the jar. To their dismay, they found that the top had a cover on. But their dismay changed to joy when, an instant later, they discovered that the cover was loose.

"Just look, Clarence," said Archibald, "there's a big opening there!"



"What are we doing in here?" said Archibald to Clarence.

"Just big enough for us to climb out of, Archibald," cried Clarence.

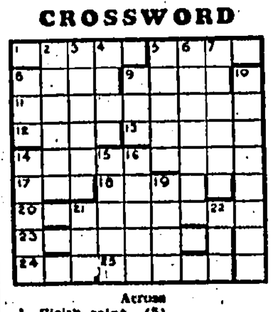
So with that, they both crawled out, crawled down the outside of the jar, crawled off a table, crawled to the floor, crawled up to a window sill, crawled out through the open window and there, touching the window sill, was the branch of a very appetising restaurant—that is to say, a tree.

"I hope, Clarence," said Archibald, "those two enormous animals aren't disappointed when they can't find us tomorrow morning."

"I guess they didn't mean us any harm, Archibald," said Clarence. "They said they expected us to spin a cocoon and turn into butterflies. Why should they expected us to turn into butterflies? We're just caterpillars!"

"I can't understand it, either, Clarence," said Archibald, as he nibbled a tender leaf.

CROSSWORD



Across

1. Welsh saint. (5)
5. The music's near the end. (4)
8. Something to stand on. (6)
9. Coil around the pieces. (4)
11. "Never —— your donah to a pal." (9)
12. Special food. (4)
13. Cold glide. (5)
14. Danger to shipping. (9)
17. Devon river. (3)
18. When humble, these are penitents' fare. (4)
20. It shows on many cars, which way they last turned. (9)
23. Companion of Honour in the East-South-East. (7)
24. These tree boles show tiny leaf in April. (3)
25. It's often great and crested. (5)

Down

2. Say, the tin's in the wrong way up. (6)
3. Danger of 14 Across? Then go full tilt. (6)
4. Cheeky, but pleasantly so. (4)
5. Poem in the civil defence? (6)
6. He'll make you use your eyes. (7)
7. O.I.D. is upset over something that might be gin. (6)
8. Say No this if your cards don't stand up. (5)
9. If you're this kind of roller, you expect a good turn too. (3)
10. Buds will soon appear here. (6)
14. Bread of the golf course? (6)
15. Imitating. (5)
16. More pleasant. (5)
19. A good hostess puts her guests at this. (4)
21. The glorious sun uprist "Nor —— nor red." (3)
22. Green in Somerset. (6)

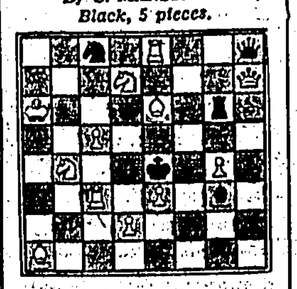
D	U	S	T	S	T	O	M					
U	N	T	I	E	S	S	O	U				
C	A	R	P	E	T	B	A	G				
P	I	E	S	O	R	A	S	H				
P	R	A	Q	P	A	N	J	A				
L	I	M	P	F	R	O	S	N				
T	S	P	A	N	G	L	E	D				
C	H	A	R	G	E	L	L	E				
H	I	L	L	S	I	D	E					

SOLUTION TO CHECK YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

CHESS PROBLEM

By C. MANSFIELD

Black, 5 pieces.



White, 12 pieces.

White to play: mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. R—Kt2; threat 2, Kt—KKt6 (ch). 1 . . . B—B7; 2, Kt—K3; 1 . . . B—K1; 2, Kt—K7.

WHAT'S HER LINE?

PAT SHOOTE

Re-arrange the letters to spell her occupation.

(Solution on Page 10)

Rupert's Coral Island—25



As the light grows brighter the islands seem to become more fantastic in shape, and in the rays of the sun they glow with all the colours of the rainbow. "What a perfectly lovely place," Rupert whispers as he clambers upward over rock that is partly hard and partly soft, "and what gorgeous flowers! How do they grow here, where there is no soil?" Moving still higher he spies a deep cracle leading into the depths of the island. "There's light down there!" he mutters. "How very odd!"

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WONG PENG-SOON & CO. WATCH INTER-SCHOOL BADMINTON FINAL

"By ARGONAUT"

The 1953-1954 Inter-School Badminton Championships reached a successful conclusion last night at the Grantham College Hall.

A capacity crowd, which included World Champion Wong Peng-soon and his touring teammates, saw Diocesan Boys' School narrowly edge out Clementi School by 3-2 to retain the title for the second year in succession.

DBS made a successful tactical move by shifting their usual second singles player, Wai Tsang-wing, into the doubles and depending on two singles and one doubles wins to clinch the issue.

The DBS first singles player, Long Hin-jok, came well up to expectations and claimed top individual honours of the night by winning both his singles games.

Long gave DBS an early lead by winning the opening set by 21-16 after being fully extended by Clementi's Wong Kwok-wai.

Junior Schoolboy Champion Chau Sun-lam, however, brought his team back on equal terms with a decisive 21-9 triumph over Lee Sik-chuen.

KEENLY CONTESTED

The doubles was very keenly contested with the DBS pair carrying the day by virtue of their better combination and more powerful strokes.

Left-hander Yeung Hung-chow played a fine game for the losers, displaying, as Wong Peng-soon put it, "a good up-country style", meaning the style adopted by most players in North Malaya.

Wong Kwok-wai, who is another vastly improved player this season, accounted for Lee Sik-chuen in the next game to prepare the stage for what was expected to be an exciting singles decider between the two first singles players, Long Hing-jok and Chau San-lum.

Nervousness and carelessness on the part of the Clementi representative allowed Long Hin-jok to take an early 6-1 lead.

Although Chau steadied up a little as the game progressed and got as close as 4-8 and 6-10, Long's powerful smashes and devastating around-the-head cross drops took him to a comfortable 21-9 win.

Commenting on the night's games, Wong Peng-soon gave it as his opinion that the standard of the game among the schoolboys here has improved tremendously since he last visited Hongkong, but not, he added, at the rate it has in Malaya.

Wong cited as specific examples two schoolboys, Oon Chong-teik and Tan Siew-hing, who recently represented Selangor in the Foong Seong Cup final against Penang.

Siew-hing beat Malayan Thomas Cup reserve player Lee Hoo-chye and both players extended their internationally famous opponents in all the other games.

"There seems to be no shortage of promising talent in Hongkong", he remarked, "and given more facilities for competitive play and adequate coaching these youngsters may well come up to the fore in future years".

"The introduction of the "C" Division is especially a far-sighted move", he added, "as, like in most other sports, badminton players must start young".

THE SCORES

DBS 2—Clementi 2

Long Hin-jok (DBS) beat Wong Kwok-wai 21-16; beat Chau Sun-lam 21-9.

Lee Sik-chuen (DBS) lost to Wong Kwok-wai 15-21; lost to Chau Sun-lam 8-21.

Wai Tsang-wing and Bing Wu (DBS) beat Liang Kim-man and Yeung Hung-chow 15-9, 14-17, 15-5.

League Soccer Standings

The following are the latest League standings in local soccer, including games played on Sunday, November 29:

First Division

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Army	8	5	1	2	26	6	11
Sing Tao	5	4	0	1	20	7	8
Kitchee	5	4	0	1	17	5	8
Police	10	4	0	6	18	23	8
RAF	9	4	0	5	25	33	8
Kwong Wah	6	3	1	2	17	13	7
Navy	6	3	1	4	13	10	7
S.C.A.A.	3	3	0	0	9	1	6
K.M.B.	4	3	0	1	12	3	6
Eastern	5	2	1	2	10	14	5
Club	7	2	1	4	15	25	5
St Joseph	7	2	0	5	13	30	4
C.A.A.	9	0	3	6	7	25	3

Second Division "A"

KMB	11	11	0	0	54	18	22
CAA	12	8	2	2	47	15	18
Eastern	11	6	2	3	21	21	14
SCAA	8	6	1	1	20	8	13
Army	10	6	1	3	30	19	13
Navy	12	5	2	5	28	27	12
RAF	8	5	0	3	25	10	10
Kitchee	9	4	2	3	24	14	10
Gymnastics	10	4	1	5	17	28	9
Police	10	3	1	6	14	31	7
Kwong Wah	10	1	1	8	9	36	3
Club	12	0	2	10	15	40	2
St Joseph	11	0	1	10	17	60	1

Second Division "B"

Taikoo	7	7	0	0	24	5	14
C & W	8	6	0	2	20	13	12
Western	7	5	1	1	20	10	11
Little Sai Wan	7	4	0	3	24	12	8
Prisons	6	3	0	3	19	15	6
RAMC	6	2	2	4	25	30	6
Solicitors	7	2	1	4	15	20	5
REME	6	2	1	3	11	10	5
CMB	7	1	2	4	17	28	4
Yard Police	7	1	1	5	11	32	3
Trams	6	1	0	5	13	24	2

Third Division

Jardines	7	6	1	0	37	8	13
C.A.T.	7	6	0	1	35	15	12
S & S Tamar	7	5	1	1	23	6	11
Kln Godowns	7	5	0	2	33	11	10
Dairy Farm	7	4	2	1	26	13	10
Rediffusion	7	3	1	3	11	16	7
R.I.L.	7	2	1	4	16	16	5
Lane Crawford	7	2	1	4	14	23	5
Telephones	7	2	1	4	12	25	5
Hollandia	7	2	0	5	13	26	4
Aces	7	0	2	5	8	25	2
Star Ferry	7	0	0	7	5	41	0

British Coach For Indian Table Tennis Team

London, Nov. 30.

Brian Kennedy, Britain's fourth-ranking table tennis player, is due to fly to New Delhi on December 10 to take up a coaching appointment under the Government-aided sports coaching scheme.

Kennedy, a 22-year-old Yorkshireman, has played for England more than 20 times. He fulfils an ambition to visit India, for he was not picked for the British World Cup team last year, though he had beaten Richard Bergmann and Aubrey Simmons in trials.—China Mail Special.

Tremlett Will Play Again

Maurice Tremlett, Somerset all-round cricketer, who severely damaged an eye when fielding against Kent at Bath last June, has been pronounced fit by a specialist and has entered into a new contract with the County club.—China Mail Special.

Services Hockey

The following is the league table for Major Units Hockey League (New Territories Division) including results received up to November 27:

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
1st Bn. Welch	5	4	1	0	15	2	9
1st Bn. Royal Ulster Rifles	5	4	0	1	9	3	8
1st Bn. Kings Own Royal Border Regt.	5	3	1	1	11	4	7
1st Bn. Royal Scots	5	2	1	2	7	6	5
Dorset	5	1	0	4	3	14	2
Kings	5	0	1	4	2	11	1
Signals	5	0	1	4	3	13	1

Fey Sets Up 10-Mile Cycling Record

Fey staked his first claim to the South China Morning Post Challenge Cup, for the Best-All-Rounder of the year, when he won the NTACA 10 Miles Time Trial Championship event in record time on Wednesday November 25.

Starting off No. 13 on the card, he reached the turn (5 miles) in 13 minutes 1 second to lead his old rival, Todd-White (Welsh) by 20 seconds. Knowing he was down, Todd-White rode like a man possessed on the return trip, but could not pull back more than 4 seconds, leaving Fey to win in 27.02.

There were 13 starters (out of 19 entries), all of whom finished, most of the riders beating their previous best times for the distance. Fey's time beats the previous fastest Colony time of 27.03, held by Todd-White.

TEAM EVENT

The team event was very close, Nicholls returning a time of 31.03 to give the Welch team a seven second advantage over the REME, who hope to take their revenge in the 32 Miles Massed Start race for the "Dairy Farm" Cup, next week

The class "B" award was taken by Hurford (REME), whose winning time of 29.28 takes him into Class "A" for future rides.

With the availability of better types of spares, gears, etc., times are expected to improve rapidly.

The timekeeper, WO 11 Robinson, RAOC, (assisted by C.S.M. Petrie, REME) also presented the prizes.

Result — 1. Fey (Dorset) 27.20. (Colony record); 2. Todd-White (Welsh) 27.18; 3. Clinton (REME) 28.20.

Class "B"—1. Hurford (REME) 29.28; 2. Nicholls (Welsh) 31.03. Team 1 Welch (Todd-White, Knight, Nicholls) 87.45.

The next event towads the SCMP Cup is the 50 miles Time Trial to be held on December 9. All riders in the Colony are invited to have private trials during this event.

Seixas Beaten By Worthington

Melbourne, Nov. 30.

Vic Seixas, Wimbledon Champion and United States Davis Cup player, was beaten by George Worthington of New South Wales in the Victorian Lawn Tennis championships here today.

Worthington won their second round singles match 6-3, 6-0, 4-6, 6-8, 6-1.

Seixas, who has been suffering from a strained ligament in his knee, seemed reluctant to run hard, and Worthington scored with drop shots and short balls. In the third and fourth sets, the American went to the net more often, and chased the short ones, but he retired to the back of the court again in the fifth.—Reuter.

BASKETBALL TOURNEY

Bangkok, Dec. 1.

The Hongkong women's basketball team was defeated last night by a Philippine women's team, 22-37.

In the men's division, the Philippine team defeated Vietnam 72-68, while Bangkok's team defeated Singapore 44-23. —United Press.

Snooker Result

In a George Younger Snooker League match, the China Fleet Club beat the Hongkong Signal Regiment by four to one last night.

League Hockey Fixtures

The following are the fixtures for all Divisions of the Hockey League next week-end:

SATURDAY

Ladies' Division

Victorians v K.G.V., "B" on Police Gr., Boundary St. at 3.45 p.m. Umpires: A.L. Nery and Roza.

Recreio "A" v Dorians on Army Gr., Boundary St. at 2.30 p.m. Umpires: Yaqub Khan and Mickey Ram.

Gremlins v S.H.C. on Police Gr., Boundary St. at 2.30 p.m. Umpires: L/Cpl Moore and Sgt T.L. Davies.

Recreio "B" v D.G.S. on Army Gr., Boundary St. at 3.45 p.m. Umpires: Cpl M. Talwar and WO (II) H. Bell.

SUNDAY

Men's First Division

R.A.F. v Recreio "A" on RAF Gr., Kai Tak at 2.30 p.m. Umpires: P.F. Xavier and Major Walker.

Y.M.C.A. v Thunderbolts "A" on Army Gr., Sookunpoo at 2.30 p.m. Umpires: Makhan Singh and G.T. Palmer.

Men's Second Division

Sookunpots v Nay Bharat on Pool Gr., Happy Valley at 10.30 a.m. Umpires: Krishan Lall and WO (II) Southern.

St. Joseph's v Aces on R.N. Gr., No. 1, King's Park at 10.30 a.m. Umpires: J.B. Gonsalves and BSM Durkin.

HKHC v HKAAF on RAF Gr., Kai Tak at 10.30 a.m. Umpires: Flt Lt Corden and Cpl Baldwin.

Police v Recreio "B" on Recreio, at 10.30 a.m. Umpires: A.A. Mauk and BSM Turton.

FUTURE FIXTURES

Saturday, December 12

Ladies' Division.—D.G.S. v Dorians; K.G.V. "B" v S.H.C.; K.G.V. "A" v Recreio "A"; University v Gremlins; Victorians v Recreio "B".

Sunday, December 13

Men's First Division.—Army "A" v Recreio "A"; Y.M.C.A. v R.A.F.; Thunderbolts 'A' v Army 'B'.

Men's Second Division.—HKAAF v Valley Sports; Thunderbolts 'B' v Police; HKHC v Recreio 'B'; St. Joseph's v Sookunpots; Aces v Nav Bharat.

Queries regarding umpires to Major Whitty—Tel: 34129 Ext. 316; Queries regarding fixtures to Maj. Fetters—Tel: 34121 Ext. 441 (2 rings).

American Coach To Train British Swimmers

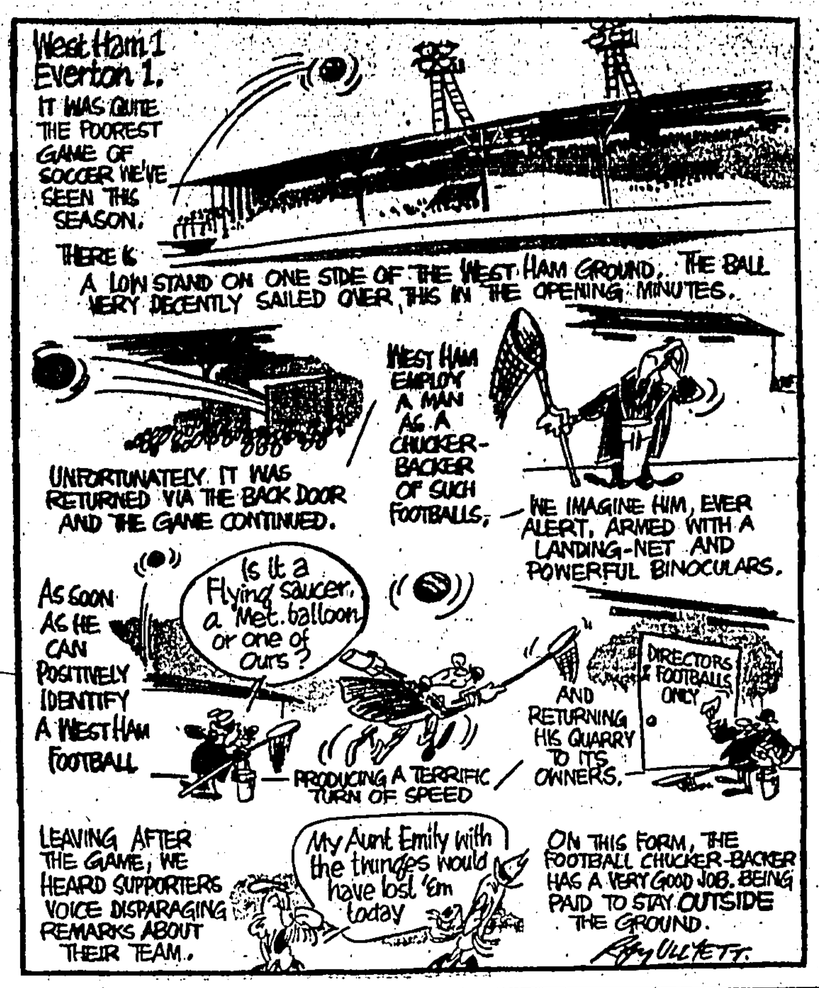
London, Nov. 30.

For the first time some of Britain's leading swimmers will train under an American coach at Loughborough from April 7 to 17 next year.

In charge of them will be Matt Mann, the Michigan State University and Olympic coach, who was born in Leeds.

The course will be open to 40 swimmers, who will qualify for it by equalling or bettering standard times based on the last National Championships.

It is expected this will be the first phase in the build-up of Scottish, Welsh and English teams for the Empire and Commonwealth Games in Vancouver next year and also for the British team for the European Championships in Turin next August.—China Mail Special.



Have Hearts Solved The Oddest Problem In Football?

By HARRY ANDREW

It is a great pity about Hearts. Truly it is. They have a team of fine talent, with its Willie Bauld, Jimmy Wardhaugh, Bobby Dougan and the rest.

They have an enviable reputation for fine football. They have a wonderfully loyal support and a well-padded bank balance.

They have always had these qualities, right from the beginning. But there is one thing they have never had, and have not been able to buy....the ability to keep on winning.

Thus it was with more than usual interest that I heard manager Tommy Walker say: "We have GOT to lick that tradition. We have got to teach our boys that they must not just shrug and say: 'Isn't it just like us?' when we are beaten by a bottom-of-the-league side."

IRONICAL

The irony of the situation is that Mr Walker himself is part of the Hearts' tradition. He was a member of probably their best ever team — star-loaded with such as Alec Massie, Jack Harkness, Tiddler Murray, Davie McCulloch and Tommy himself.

But, nowhere among Mr Walker's collection of football trophies is anything like a Scottish Cup medal or a Championship badge.

He would like to leave his present team better off than himself.

That is one reason why Hearts are going to South Africa next summer. Mr Walker has told his team: "This is an incentive. You must all play for your places on the tour—and wouldn't it be fine to go as Champions or Cup winners?"

BASIC THEME

It is one reason he has had several talks with the players—with the basic theme the need to keep on trying and fighting.

It is also the reason Hearts' forwards are trying to change their style of play—from their former "walk-it-in" pattern to the long-range bombardment in the East Fife style.

They realise at Tynecastle that this COULD be the year. "And," says Tommy Walker, "if only we could win something once, it could come easier next time. What beats us is the knowledge that we are not expected to win... it has become an attitude of mind."

I left Mr Walker with his problem — surely the oddest facing any football manager. I, and everyone else in the game, would be delighted to see him find the answer.

—But one club I never prophesy about are Hearts!

—*(London Express Service)*

HUTTON'S SONS HELP DAD TRAIN FOR THE INDIES

By BRUCE HARRIS

In less than a month 15 English cricketers and a playing manager fly to the West Indies on an assignment only slightly less tough than the Australian Grand Tour. They seek vengeance for the beatings the West Indies have given us in the last two Test series.

The players will meet and be officially dined on December 13 and fly from London Airport next day. They are in a flurry of training, packing, vaccination and inoculation.

The training? I have done some telephoning to find how members of the side have responded to the "get fit" appeal sent to them by their captain, Hutton.

LEN HUTTON himself: "I am playing plenty of golf and am running in fields near my home at Pudsey with my two boys—Richard (11) and John (7)—and players from a local football club."

FREDDIE TRUEMAN (at 22 the youngest member of the side) is out of the RAF and is being coached at the nets at Headingley by old Yorkshire players.

ALAN MOSS (at 23 the next youngest): "Les Compton, my Middlesex colleague, has undertaken to 'put me through it' in training on the Arsenal ground."

KEN SUTTLE (like Moss and Trueman, on his first tour) lives at Worthing and, according to his mother, is "here, there and everywhere in the excitement of preparation."

She adds: "He has been playing football as a professional with Bottesbanger (Kent League), but has now given it up in case of accidents.

"By the way, Ken has got his cricket from both parents. His father used to play and I played for Hammersmith Ladies."

GODFREY EVANS: "I play hockey for Maidstone on Saturdays and, when I can, for Tunbridge Wells Wednesday as well. I get in some golf, too."

Up on Wearside, **WILLIE WATSON**, now 33, is saying good-bye to football for Sunderland—at least it will be like that if he can achieve an Australian trip in 1954-5 as well as a West Indies one this winter. The tourists are:

L. Hutton (capt.), T. E. Bailey (vice-captain), P. B. H. May, T. W. Graveney, F. S. Trueman, W. Watson, G. A. R. Lock, J. C. Laker, D. C. S. Compton, T. G. Evans, B. Statham, R. T. Spooner, I. H. Wardle, A. E. Moss and K. Suttle, C. H. Palmer, the Leicestershire captain, goes as manager and will play when needed.

—*(London Express Service)*

Match Postponed

Owing to the fact that a soccer interport is being played at the Club Ground, Happy Valley, tomorrow, the Club "B" XV match against R.A.F. Kai Tak has been postponed.

FANLING GOLF

The semi-finals of the Club Match Play Championship were played over the Old Course at Fanling on Sunday, results being as follows:—H. Small beat F. D. Hunter 4/3; J. D. Mackie beat K. S. Kinghorn 3/2.

The Mixed Shanghai Foursomes against Bogey competition was played over the New Course on Sunday afternoon and proved very popular. Mr & Mrs C. H. Liang, with a return of three up, being the winners.

Mr F. N. Kent and Miss H. F. Cotter were the runners-up with one up, Mr & Mrs M. S. V. Lawson, Mr & Mrs J. F. Shoemaker, Mr T. A. Butler and Mrs Anne Hayes, and Mr W. E. Hines and Mrs C. D. Elrick returning cards showing all square.

Medal Pools

R. J. Barker won the Medal Pool on the Old Course with a score of 82—12=nett 70. H. C. Baker being placed second with 86—15=nett 71 and D. L. Anderson, third with 77—5=72.

The Pool on the New Course was won by A. Lindsay with 91—21=nett 70.

Handicap Revisions

The following handicap revisions were released during the weekend:—

W. Van Alst 13; P. S. Ingham 15; R. Main 16; A. Macdonald 16; A. A. Lopes 17; J. F. Shoemaker 17; G. Bentley 17; K. U. Dzung 19; L. White 20; J. D. Milner 20; Capt. E. J. Deehls 22; F. Zimmern 22; C. S. Lee 24; C. P. Basto 24.

Fanling Open Four-ball

The following is the draw for the Fanling "Open" Four-ball competition to be played on the Old Course.

First Round Matches to be played by January 3:—L. H. Robinson—R. R. Coombs v D. S. Robb—L. Goldman; W. E. Hines—T. A. Butler v W. G. Robertson—H. R. Cleland; R. B. Barry—D. R. Billinghurst v S. Allen—P. L. Holmes; A. A. Lopes—A. R. de Pinna v J. F. Shoemaker—C. H. Liang; Austin Ho—J. F. McCone v Lt. Col. Waterston—Maj. Elrick; P. C. Cornrich—R. G. L. Oliphant v Capt. H. Burt—A. Lindsay; R. Main—T. R. MacLean v J. T. H. Ni—Frank Yeh; J. W. Nichols—R. R. Davies v Sq. Ldr. Imrie—F/Lt. Leigh Bennett; R. C. Collings—W. Stoker v J. D. Mackie—R. M. Campbell: Maj. P. V. Huyshe—Capt. Kennedy v N. P. Downie—J. McCausland; Lt. Col. Carey—Maj. Edgar v R. M. Macpherson—H. R. O. Hubble; R. Hastie—W. Rees v A. B. Coleman—J. R. Nelson; J. Wai—R. Tan v D. B. Ryde—T. G. C. Knight.

Second Round Matches to be played by February 7:—J. O. Pote-Hunt—L. Sapsiere v K. A. Miller—S. S. Gordon; F. R. Zimmern—D. A. L. Wright v H. W. E. Heath—W. C. Hung; W. D. Leighton—W. H. Paterson v H. Small—J. K. Watson; P. A. Larroche—R. Willoquet v Lt. Col. Baker-Carr—J. B. Mackie; A. R. Petrie—H. G. Craig v W/cr Robinson—Coombs/Robb, Goldman; (Winners of first Round matches in order of draw) W. O. Davies—R. J. Barker v A. M. Soares—H. R. de Pinna; D. L. Anderson—W. N. Grey v J. D. Clague—T. F. R. Waters; Fisher Yu—C. J. Waung v A. V. White—E. C. Drown; F/Lt. G. Graham—Rev. L. Madden v J. Kerr—Capt. W. Hogg; P. S. Ingham—I. H. G. Thomson v M. S. Douglas—A. D. Duffy.

Hooray For Miss Higgins!

By HENRY LONGHURST

The Ladies' Golf Union, an admirable body of whom I have long stood in awe, though not always, I am afraid, resisting the small-boy temptation to ring their doorbell and run away, are taking a firm line in their plans to retain the Curtis Cup at Philadelphia next year.

Already Miss Bisgood, Miss Garvey, and Mrs Valentine are warned for duty, while a dozen or more are warned, eleven months ahead, to stand by.

This is doubtless good policy, for women's golf these days is no light matter, especially in America, where a young woman's prowess on the links combined with a willingness like that of Mrs Zaharias to hit balls "till tape was piled on top of tape covering the blisters and cracks in my hands" may reward her with earnings well in excess of a Cabinet Minister's salary in this country.

SO COMPLETE

In no sphere, unless perhaps it be bicycling, have the emancipation of women and the change in their outward attire been so complete as in golf. Only 60 years ago, for instance, it was reported at St Andrews: "Of late years the ladies, as an improvement on such drivelling games as croquet and lawn billiards, have taken vigorously to golf; and the Ladies' Green is now a very charming feature of the place . . . when the day is reasonably propitious, the sun being gallant enough to light up for us the fancy costumes, a prettier and gayer sight is not readily to be found.

At the same time Lord Wellwood was giving authoritative advice on the lay-out of the new ladies' links which were being "so generously provided on most of the larger greens." A small-scale edition of the full course, they were to contain "some short putting holes, some longer holes admitting of a drive or two of 70 or 80 yards, and a few suitable hazards."

"We venture to suggest 70 or 80 yards as the average limit of a drive advisedly," his Lordship went on, "not because we doubt a lady's power to make a longer drive but because that cannot well be done without raising the club above the shoulder. We do not presume to dictate, but we must observe that the posture and gestures requisite for a full swing are not particularly graceful when the player is clad in female dress."

UNDERSTANDABLE

Such a sentiment may sound ungracious to later generations but becomes understandable when one considers what the female dress, in fact, was; namely a "sailor hat, high stiff collar, voluminous petticoats and a wide skirt with leather bindings."

The authority for the above, Miss Mabel Stringer—herself a notable performer in the early days—has given further details which I pass on with relish. Having noted an elastic strap round the left sleeve to be indispensible, or they would never have seen the ball at all, she adds that "a 'Miss Higgins' (named after the American golfer) was also indispensable on account of the width of the skirt.

"'Miss Higgins' was an elastic band which was slipped round the player's knees as she was addressing the ball, and was the most useful as well as the most unsightly of the many inventions to counteract the vagaries and inconsistencies of *la mode*.

Time marches on. It is a far cry from Miss Higgins to the Bases' sisters—subject, in their microscopic shorts, of so many of those pictures which our American friends succinctly describe as "cheesecake"—who wear no skirts at all. The thought of Mrs Zaharias in a sailor hat has alone, however, made my Sunday morning.



SOCCER ON THE INSIDE

(Edited by Marshall Fallows)

George Raynor, the little Yorkshireman who coaches Sweden's national team, was once transferred for £2—from Elsecar (Barnsley) to Wombwell.

Raynor joined Elsecar as a boy of 15. . . . went through a tough course of training under masseur Laurence Thompson.

Say Thompson: "George was always a glutton for hard work. He knows how to train a team; how to get the little extra speed that makes all the difference."

Derby County players have to run two miles to the Sinsin-lane ground for a practice match, then run back to the Baseball ground. In the past they did the trip by bus.

New manager Jack Barker also made the players report in the afternoon—another training innovation.

AMATEUR'S VIEWPOINT

Walley Barnes, Arsenal and Wales back, thinks amateur clubs should be barred from the FA Cup.

So let Harold Swann, team manager of Finchley for 27 years, put the amateurs' point of view:—

"We need the cash which the FA Cup brings just as much as the professional clubs. We train and develop unknown players into stars for the pros. to take over for a nominal £10 signing-on fee.

"Senior amateur football is a real bargain-basement for the League clubs."

Recent "captures" from the amateur ranks include George Robb (Spurs), Derek Saunders (Chelsea), and Roy Stroud (West Ham).

• • •

Epsom jockey George Ing has signed as a part-time professional for Snowdown Colliery, the Kent League club managed by Harry Barratt, the former Coventry City player.

Snowdown chairman Jack Wood says: "George (a winger) has had a trial with Chelsea, and we have signed him in face of opposition from the Southern League club Dartford. I think we have backed a winner." Ing is 21.

CLOSE SEASON TOURS

Already the close season tour plans are taking shape. Burnley, who have previously taken in such far-flung trips as Turkey, will break new ground by playing in America.

• • •

Peter McKennan, Oldham Athletic's centre-forward, is expected to move to Crewe Alexandra.

McKennan was fancied to take over as play-manager at Workington.

Crewe will be McKennan's seventh club. He has been with Partick Thistle, West Bromwich, Leicester, Brentford and Middlesbrough.

• • •

Len Millard, West Bromwich Albion's veteran left-back, will create a new record for his club on December 5 when he makes his 479th first team appearance.

He thus passes the previous record held by Tommy Glidden, former captain and outside-right who is now a director.

—(London Express Service)

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Referees And Boots

Sir,

I have followed with great interest the articles by I. M. MacTAVISH in the China Mail and it is obvious to all that in the main he does know his subject and his points are sound. However the occasional remarks against the Referees are not always, in the eyes of senior qualified officials, quite correct and the article on Saturday, November 28, does, I think, come in for a few remarks.

The statement is made that ". . . in the UK and in many big footballing countries, it is a pre-match duty of the referee to visit the dressing rooms and inspect the boots of every player in the game. . . ." In my 25 years' experience as a Referee I have never had any instructions from either the FA, County FA or Army FA to carry out this inspection — however I cannot vouch for the Scottish FA.

We are governed by the "Referees Chart" and LAW 4, dealing with players' equipment, deals with the point. In the "Advice to Referees" column it distinctly—says "*If asked to do so*, examine the players' boots and other equipment before the match or during the interval. If you have any reason for doubt you may require to examine a player's boots etc., at any time. . . ."

As far as the Army FA Referees are concerned, they will NOT be instructed to examine any boots before the game unless asked to do so or have doubt themselves.

My congratulations to I. M. MacTAVISH on his fine articles but let him be sure of his facts before publication.

Yours faithfully,
A. C. A. WALKER,
Major.

Belgium Is Favoured To Beat India

Perth, Nov. 30.

Belgium is favoured to defeat India in the Davis Cup Inter-Zone Final to be played in Perth on December 3, 4 and 5 — by a narrow margin.

Belgium is expected to win by three matches to two. If the singles are divided it is probable that the greater experience of the Belgians will enable them to win the vital doubles match.

Much is likely to depend on the form of the Indian team captain, Sumant Misra, and whether he can beat Philippe Washer, Belgium's No. 1 player. On the form shown in practice Misra is favoured to beat the Belgian No. 2, Jacques Brichant.

Both the Belgian and Indian Davis Cup teams have been practising strenuously for the past few days. Today, for the first time, they used the centre court which will be used for the match.

In practice today against Australian professionals both Washer and Brichant looked impressive. The Belgian captain, Pierre Geelhand, said he hoped Brichant would reach top form as a result of additional practice tomorrow and on Wednesday.—France-Presse.

Floodlit Soccer

London, Nov. 30.

Results of friendly football matches played under floodlights tonight were:

Bury 3, Admira FC (Austria) 1.

Portsmouth 1, Newcastle United 1.—Reuter.

Eddie Choong In Danish Final

Copenhagen, Nov. 30.

Eddie Choong, Malayan holder of the All-England title, entered the final of the Danish Badminton Championships here tonight.

He defeated Larsen of Denmark by 15-7, 15-8 to reach the Men's Singles Final, and with his brother, David, defeated P. Ranlund and Poulsen Nielsen of Denmark to reach the last stage of the doubles.

In the Singles final Choong will meet Finn Kobberoe (Denmark), winner over Ranlund 15-11, 15-5 in the other semi-final.

The other doubles finalists are Poul Holm and Ole Jensen (Denmark).—Reuter.

BRIAN EDRICH SIGNS UP FOR GLAMORGAN

London, Nov. 30.

Brian Edrich, youngest of England's well-known cricket family, who was not re-engaged by Kent for next season, has signed a two-year contract with Glamorgan.

Edrich, who is 31, is a left-hand batsman and a keen field.

Glamorgan have also signed 17-year-old D. Ritton, a slow, left-arm bowler from Sidmouth, Devon.—China Mail Special.

HOME RUGGER

London, Nov. 30.

Trinity College (Dublin) drew 3-all with Blackheath in a Rugby Union match today.—Reuter.

AMERICAN TENNIS LEADERS OPTIMISTIC ON CHANCES OF WINNING DAVIS CUP

New York, Nov. 30.

American tennis leaders, admitting they will be 12,000 miles from the scene, still are optimistic that Tony Trabert and Vic Seixas will give Australia a close fight for the Davis Cup and perhaps win it.

"Remember, all I know of the present form of Trabert and Seixas and the Australians is what I read in the newspapers," explained Lawrence Baker of New York, Chairman of the US Lawn Tennis Association's Davis Cup Selection Committee.

"Actually, it is much too early to form any real opinion. The inter-zonal final will be played on December 17 and the Challenge Round on December 28-30.

"But at the moment I will say that it is my personal opinion that if Seixas and Trabert are at their best form against the Australians, it will be a very close match and we might well win it.

POINT TO NOTE

"As to the New South Wales tourney, where Hoad beat Trabert and Ken Rosewall beat Seixas, I think the important point to note was in the doubles, where Trabert and Seixas carried Hoad-Rosewall to 7-5 in the fifth set, and at one time led two sets to one.

"That indicates we may be much better than we had hoped in the doubles. After all, Hoad-Rosewall are generally rated as world champions in doubles and if our team can come that close, we may be able to surprise them."

Ed Baker, Secretary of the USLTA, noted that the Americans were not made over-optimistic by the fact that Trabert beat Rosewall and Seixas beat Hoad in the Forest Hills finals in September.

"We all realised it still was a long way to Davis Cup time," he said.

Lawrence Baker also noted a point which had been made earlier by Seixas.

"I believe there is a great difference between Cup play and regular tournaments," said Baker. "There is much more pressure in the Davis Cup matches."

Seixas too had wondered whether or not the great pressure would affect the 19-year-old Aussies.

"It makes a great difference when you step onto the court and you know you represent your country," Seixas had said.

WILL IMPROVE

To come back to Baxter, he said, "We realise that Hoad and Rosewall, home and rested after their long tour, are better players now than they were at Forest Hills and we do not know if they will continue to improve right up to Davis Cup time. And, of course, we in New York are too far away to make any accurate appraisal of that possibility."

Australian observers also refused to claim any premature victories—they remember that in 1940 America's Jack Kramer and Company played unimpressively in the preliminary tourneys, then won a 5-0 sweep in the Davis Cup matches.

All factors taken into account, the USLTA cannot make any definite analysis of the Challenge Round yet. But on one thing the Americans seemed agreed—they believe that the USA will beat Belgium's Philippe Washer and Jacques Brichant in the inter-zone final, after Belgium has eliminated India in a inter-zone match.

It is taken for granted that Trabert and Seixas are too good for the Belgians.—United Press.

CINEMASCOPE

By DILYS POWELL

"YOU see it without the use of glasses"—for once advertisement relies on understatement. You can almost see "The Robe" with your eyes shut.

Professor Henri Chretien's invention Cinemascope was privately demonstrated in London some months ago. But "The Robe" is the first complete film to be made in the process, and perhaps I ought to remind you that an anamorphic lens is used, and that the compressed image so recorded is expanded and rectified when projected.

By this means it is possible with a single camera and a single projector to produce a wide picture, not so wide as that of Cinerama with its three cameras and three projectors, but goodness knows wide enough.

"The Robe" is shown on a screen roughly two-and-a-half times as wide as it is high. The screen is slightly concave; the curve and the width together may give a tiny feeling of depth in the picture, but this three-dimensional quality is no more noticeable than in many four-by-three flat films, for instance in the extract from "Moulin Rouge" which, together with other snippets, is shown at the Odeon before the main piece.

"The Robe" is not stereoscopic, and it is remarkable for its acreage, not its knife-throwing. It is, however, stereophonic, voices coming not from a fixed point but from the appropriate side of the screen—an effect which I find distracting or merely carsplitting.

• • •

RELUCTANTLY I have to say that it is remarkable for little else. Based on Lloyd C. Douglas's novel, it is about a Roman who superintends the Crucifixion, who casts lots for Christ's Robe, wins and is tormented by remorse until he becomes a Christian.

It is thus able to use a good deal of the material with which recent Biblical films have made us only too familiar: market-scene, palace-scene, torture, Imperial dementia, suggestions of orgy.

Few of us will want to defend Caligula, the villain of the piece. All the same I am sorry to see yet another film fostering the popular notion that great Rome was just a collection of Nazis in short skirts.

The scene of the Crucifixion, mercifully, is handled with a restraint broken only by a bit of atrocious acting from Victor Mature, who as a Christian slave is called on to display emotions outside his usual manly range. And the introduction of the figure of Christ, seen first in the distance riding into Jerusalem and later obscured by the burden of the Cross, though I personally found it distasteful, seemed to cause no offence to an audience presumably containing a fair proportion of Christians.

"The Robe," I suppose, might be a good deal worse, and probably would be were it not for the playing of the Roman convert by Richard Burton, who brings to the most debased passages an air of morose good breeding.

I will except the final shot, in which, accompanied by Jean Simmons in, apparently, Court dress, he goes to martyrdom—a scene which, had I not undergone the rest of the film, I should have taken for the last entrance of Prince and Princess Charming in the pantomime.

• • •

THE film, then, is the usual vulgarising stuff; and to judge Cinemascope on this evidence would be unfair. The weaknesses of the system are obvious. The difficulties of composition in ribbon-space; the tendency of figures in close shot to look squat—at first sight the film would seem to have thrown away such advantages as it has won over the stage.

A cinema which can take in so much at a time may well neglect to build its scenes with shots from varying angles and distances, and in any case on the new-shaped screen the old use of detail in close-up is almost impossible.

Yet there are occasions in "The Robe" when Cinemascope serves the composition: in the grouping at the Crucifixion, in a seascape, in a chase with four harnessed white horses galloping abreast and the pursuers strung out across a dark wood.

What I cannot understand is why the proportions of the frame should always remain rigid. Years ago Griffith in "Intolerance" created splendid effects of height or width by masking the screen vertically or horizontally.

Why not mask it today? For I believe that there are possibilities in the wide frame; but to insist that it must serve for every scene may mean the death of the cinema as an art.

MR BRUNDAGE RETIRES FROM USOA

Washington, Nov. 30.

Mr Avery Brundage retired today as president of the United States Olympic Association. Mr Kenneth L. Wilson of Chicago was chosen his successor.

Mr Brundage, head of the USOA for 25 years, remains President of the International Olympic Committee. He was elected to that post last year for an eight-year term.

Mr Brundage said the International job "is enough to keep six men busy and I thought I should retire from the U.S. Committee."—United Press.

SEEDED TEAMS FOR THE WORLD CUP

Zurich, Nov. 30.

The eight seeded teams for next year's World Football Championship in Switzerland were named tonight as follows: Uruguay (the holders), Hungary, Austria, England, Italy, France, Spain and the winners of the South American group, which consists of Brazil, Paraguay and Chile.—Reuter.

RECORD BENEFIT FOR EVANS

London, Nov. 30.

The benefit fund for Godfrey Evans, Kent and England wicketkeeper, has after all established a record for the County.

The belated receipt of £35, 15s. has raised the final figure to £5,259, £5 more than the present captain Doug Wright received in 1950.—China Mail Special.

TWO ERRORS LED TO BILLY STEEL'S TRANSFER REQUEST

By TOMMY MUIRHEAD

Billy Steel wants a transfer from Dundee. I am not surprised. I have been expecting such a request for some time. And as he lies awake these nights wondering what is in the future, Billy must keep saying to himself: "If only I had gone to Arsenal."

Yes, Billy Steel could have gone to Arsenal three years ago. But there is a limit wage in England—not in Scotland.

Arsenal could only pay him £10 signing fee, £14 a week playing, £10 close season. Dundee could pay him £20 signing fee—and ay amount they cared to as wages. Billy's motto then was: "A bird in the hand."

When Billy signed for Dundee he was opening a sports business in Glasgow, and one of the conditions of his signing was that he would be allowed to stay and train in Glasgow.

This was an error. Dundee paid Derby County £23,500 for Steel's transfer. A star costing all that money should have been reporting at the ground and training with the other players.

It did not matter so long as the team was successful. Dundee went to the final of the Scottish Cup and won the League Cup two years running.

Steel played a major part in these achievements. And personality half-back Alfie Boyd was a captain who could restrain the temperamental genius. Steel was a football genius.

Unfortunately, Alfie Boyd emigrated to South Africa in the close season — and then Dundee committed error number two. They made Steel captain—not an inside forward's job, and definitely not one for a player of Steel's temperament.

The team was not playing well, and in a few weeks Steel gave up the captaincy in favour of international left-half Dougie Cowie.

The team was still not playing well, and I know Steel was unhappy. It must have been a shock, however, to be told just before the match against Stirling Albion that he had been dropped.

Dundee should agree to transfer him, but they will probably find that the player for whom they paid £23,500 three years ago will now fetch little more than a third of that sum.

How different things might have been if (1) Steel had gone to Arsenal, or (2) his sports business had been in Dundee instead of Glasgow.

If he had gone to Arsenal in the first place he would still have been on top of the football world. Of that I have no doubts whatsoever.

—(London Express Service)

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S. "ASTYANAX"	3rd Dec	—	8th Jan. 1954
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Hongkong, 29th November, 1953.

Mysomatosis Now Out Of Hand

London, Nov. 24.

Two years ago the fatal rabbit disease mysomatosis was deliberately carried half way across the world — from Monte Video in South America to Australia.

It was introduced by Australia's government to fight the rabbit scourge there. As a result millions of rabbits died.

Later, in France, French Professor Armand Delille, annoyed by damage done on his Normandy estate, inoculated the virus into a few wild rabbits on his land.

Now the disease has got out of hand. It spread over the countryside and later appeared in the South of England, Belgium, Holland, Germany and Denmark.

In England the disease, so far confined to Kent and Sussex, has been contained by killing the rabbit population more rapidly by gas.

The French approach to the problem is different. The Pasteur Institute at first tried to control the disease by catching and injecting immunity vaccine into wild rabbits.

But they found it impossible to inoculate sufficient numbers.

The problem is a serious worry to the agricultural authorities, for not only are rabbits valuable to the fur industry but local communities depend on them for cheap meat.—London Express Service.

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s.s. "CHANGTE" Arrived 28th November, 1953.

Damaged cargo ex this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf, Godown at 10.00 a.m. on Wednesday, 2nd December and Thursday, 3rd December, 1953, and consignees representatives are requested to be present during survey.

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New Deputy High Commissioner

London, Nov. 30.

Mr David W. S. Hunt has been appointed Deputy High Commissioner for Britain in Lahore in succession to Mr J. M. C. James, it was announced here today.

Mr Hunt is expected to take up his appointment in February, 1954.

Mr Hunt, who is 40 years of age, was educated at St Lawrence College, Ramsgate, and Wadham College, Oxford. He is a Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

From 1942 to 1945, Mr Hunt served in the infantry on the staff of General Alexander. He organised the compilation of the official history of the Italian campaign and assisted Lord Alexander in the preparation of despatches on the campaigns in Africa, Italy and Sicily.—France-Presse.

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Homewards	Sails
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"SIRDHANA"	due	16th Dec.	from Calcutta, Rangoon & Straits
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"OZARDA"	due	7th Dec.	from Japan
	sails	8th Dec.	for Singapore, Colombo, Bombay & Karachi also P. Gulf Ports Via Bombay
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	sails	18th Dec.	for Japan
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	sails	21st Dec.	for Japan

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

"EASTERN"	due	7th Dec.	from Japan
	sails	13th Dec.	for Sydney, Adelaide & Melbourne
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	sails	20th Dec.	for Japan

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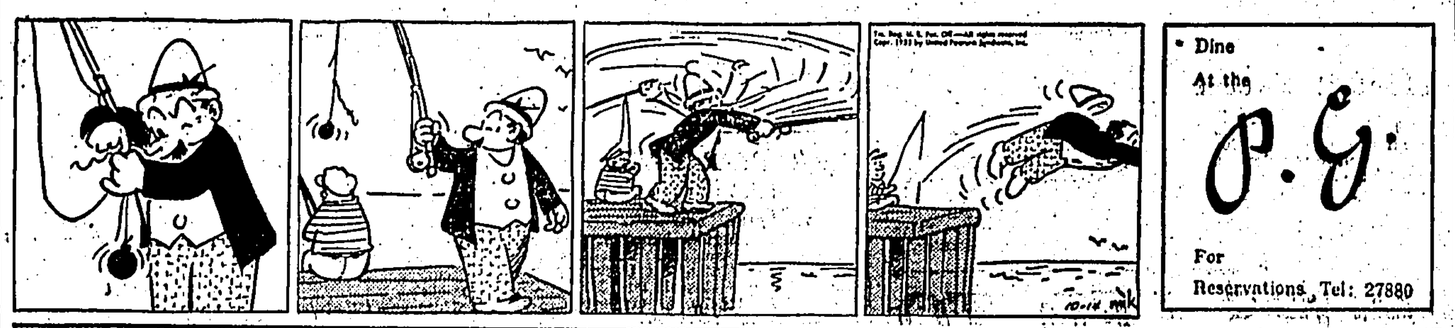
By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



FERD'NAND

A Weight(y) Problem

By Mik

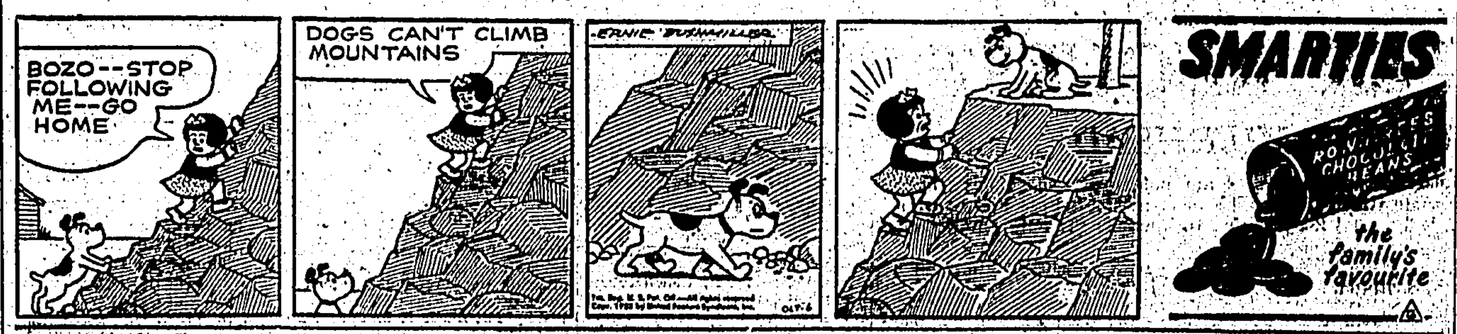


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NANCY

Oh, No?

By Ernie Bushmiller



SMARTIES

the family's favourite

JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



...this situation calls for a San Miguel

Insects Are Getting Tougher

Paris, Nov. 30.

Insects are getting tougher. This fact was revealed in an article today in the medical review, La Presse Medicale, summing up the work of the fifth congress at Istambeul on tropical medicine and malaria.

Recently, in Korea, this article stated, experiments on Chinese and Koreans had shown that body lice had developed resistance to insecticides, although the lice were still affected by the use of D.D.T.

The article added that the use of D.D.T in the fight against malaria had resulted in the mass destruction of the principal disease carriers—but the insects had pulled themselves together again very quickly and had simply changed their living habits.

NEW APPROACH

Thus, said the article, since 1947 in Italy and Sweden, it had been noted that the resistance of flies to insecticides was increasing. It was, therefore, not impossible that mosquitoes, in the long run, would be able to resist D.D.T. And, in some cases, today, it had been found necessary to increase the amounts of D.D.T. used.

The re-appearance of malaria in several areas had been noted, said the article which concluded that it was impossible to wipe out the mosquito completely, and that the fight against malaria would have to be aimed at the disease and not the carriers.—France-Presse.

Oviedo, Spain, Nov. 30.

The mountain regions of Spain have been troubled by wild animals recently.

Bears have been ravaging the cornfields near Quiros, Asturias province, while wolves have been killing cattle near Puerto de Pajares in the Leon mountains.

Paralysis Victims Form Society

London, Nov. 30.

Sufferers from multiple sclerosis (creeping paralysis), which attacks one person in 2,000 in this country, have formed their own society here.

The Multiple Sclerosis Society hopes to help victims to meet the mental and physical distress caused by the disease and to assist them to become useful citizens.

Its members will visit patients in their homes and, if necessary, give them financial help. It will also press for further research to find a cure for the disease, which so far has baffled British scientists.

Multiple sclerosis, a disease of the brain and spinal cord, is caused by an unknown agent which attacks the sheaths covering the nerve fibres. It may be so slight as to cause little more than a limp or severe enough almost to completely cripple a sufferer.—China Mail Special.

Helicopters Aid Search For Oil

London, Nov. 25.

Helicopters are now playing a leading part in a big oil quest in the dense tropical jungles of Netherlands (Western), New Guinea.

Able to operate from small quickly made landing grounds, they are being used to move both men and materials under difficult conditions.

The operation is in progress in a 38,000 sq. mile oil concession in the extreme north-west of the island. At present about 250,000 tons of crude oil is being shipped from the port of Sorong.

Exploration work to find new oilfields, however, is being undertaken on a large scale. At first, their discovery, involving the movement and maintenance of technical parties, numbering anything up to 300 men and 50 tons of equipment and food, in thick, swampy jungle and incessant rain, proved an almost insuperable problem.

PROBLEM SOLVED

Then the services of three single-engined two-seater Bell 47Ds, were called in. These can land in a space of cleared jungle measuring as little as 3 or 4 yards square. And they solved the problem of difficult terrain.

Despite their small size and limited—payload,—they—have achieved an astonishing record. Over six months, the average monthly figures show that they made a total of 974 separate flights, covering a distance of 5,000 miles. And, though they can carry only 3 cwts each, the average monthly load was 78 tons.

The speed at which work can progress with their use offsets in large measure the higher cost. For example, many cases are on record of urgent spares being flown in within a matter of minutes.—London Express Service.

China & Indonesia Sign Agreement

London, Nov. 30.

Communist China and Indonesia signed in Peking today a trade agreement "after friendly and cordial negotiations," the New China News Agency reported today.

The agreement was signed for China by Mr Lei Jen Min, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade, and Mr R. A. Asmaoen, chief of the Indonesian Government economic mission, on behalf of Indonesia.

The Agency's despatch gave no further details except the names of the officials attending the signing ceremony. Peking Radio only said that the agreement specified the principles for conducting trade between both sides, stipulated a list of goods to be imported and exported by both sides in exchange, and laid a successful foundation for the development of normal trade relations.—Reuter.

U.N. OFFICIAL

New York, Nov. 30.

Mr Norris E. Dodd, of the United States, has decided to retire from his post as Director-General of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation, it was learned here tonight.

Mr Dodd, who asked tonight that his name be cancelled from the list of candidates for election as Director-General, is expected to explain this withdrawal at a plenary session of the conference on Tuesday.—Reuter.

Greetings For Queen



Queen Louise of Sweden, on a private visit to Britain, is greeted by Swedish children in national costume as she arrives to open the annual Christmas Fair at the Swedish Hall in Harcourt Street, Marylebone, London.—Reuter photo.

Archaeologist Risks The Wrath Of An Unknown Goddess

Ankara, Nov. 30.

A German archaeologist, Dr Friedrich Karl Doerner, is risking the wrath of an unknown "great goddess" to open the mountain tomb of Mithridates I, king and god of the Greek kingdom of Commagene, which flourished in Asia Minor in the first century B.C.

Antiochus I, the son of Mithridates, confided his father's tomb to the care of "the great goddess," Dr Doerner has discovered, and ordered that no one should ever enter it.

Dr Doerner believes the tomb lies in the heart of Mount Kahta, in Malatya Province, about 800 kilometres (500 miles) south-east of Ankara, and six days by jeep, mule, and on foot across the Taurus Mountains from Malatya, the nearest town.

He first began excavating the ruins of Commagene in 1938, but feels that he is now on the verge of his greatest discovery.

Little is known of the kingdom's history. The only accounts available until now were those of the Romans, who fought with Antiochus for many years.

"So Antiochus had a bad press until now," Dr Doerner said. But the bearded, 42-year-old scholar believes Antiochus wrested independence from the Roman, and built for his father and himself tombs which rival the pyramids.

Antiochus is believed to be buried in a tumulus which surmounts the 2,250-metre (7,500 ft.) peak of Mount Nemrod, above Mount Kahta, and which is also being excavated.

GREEK WORDS

Dr Doerner was exploring caves on the hillside of Kahta when he discovered a place where the rock wall had been smoothed away. On the flat surface a few words in Ancient Greek were visible.

He at once cleared away the earth from the wall, revealing a large inscription in a fine late Greek style. It was a statement by Antiochus that he had built there a burial place for his father, and that no one should enter, since the last place was guarded by "the greatest goddess." The deity was not named in the inscription.

Working with gangs of local peasants, whom he had lectured at length on the technique of scientific digging, Dr Doerner began to clear all soil from the rock face.

His first reward was a fine sculptured relief, showing a Commagenean king being greeted by Hercules. Dr Doerner believes this depicts the reception into heaven of Mithridates himself, who was deified after his death, as was Antiochus.

ARCHED ENTRANCE

Then, below the inscription, the arched entrance of a shaft cut into the mountain came into view. Further digging showed that the shaft, about eight feet across, plunged into the mountain at an angle of 45 degrees. Steps were cut in the floor, and the roof was in stone barrel-vaulting.

A little way down the shaft narrowed to less than two feet. Crawling through in front of his workmen, Dr Doerner found that it opened up again, and was only half-filled with earth beyond this point.

By heaping up the earth on one side of the shaft, a passage about 80 metres (240 ft) long was cleared.

But here the digging had to stop. The discovery of the shaft came as a complete surprise, and the expedition had not the necessary equipment for shoring up the crumbling roof of the tunnel, which was a constant danger to Dr Doerner and his workmen.

TO RAISE FUNDS

The German historian, who was working independently, returned to Ankara on his way home with the tomb still undiscovered.

He plans to return next year, if he can raise the necessary funds, and penetrate to the tomb-chamber which he is convinced lies at the end of the tunnel.

In spite of the tomb's divine guardian and his improvised equipment, Dr Doerner had no accidents among his workmen, all of whom were volunteers eager for the task, although retaining their superstitious respect for the spirits of the ancient kings which they believe watch over the mountains.

Only one peasant fled from the site in terror—the night-watchman, named "korkusuz" ("fearless"), who took the whispering of soil sliding down the side of the hill to be the voices of angry spirits. Dr Doerner re-named him "korkulu" ("fearful"), a name which was enthusiastically adopted by his fellow-villagers.

GOOD LUCK

"The peasants thought we brought good luck," Dr Doerner said. "One night the worst thunder and hail-storm remembered by the oldest inhabitant broke over our tents. There were hailstones as big as eggs, and in a few minutes the whole landscape was white."

"The peasants came up next day to see if we had survived. They were convinced that we were lucky people when they found that even our pants were undamaged, and that the sun cleared away the hailstones just before we began digging again."—China Mail Special.

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the following unofficial exchange rates this morning at the following rates:—

U.S. dollar (per $1)	5.65
Sterling bills (per £1)	15.80
Indonesian guilders (per 100)	2.65
Siam ticals (per 100)	27.40
Singapore dollars (straits)	2.65
Indo-China piastres (per 100)	4.78

TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

Devaluation May Be Answer To Japan's Sterling Shortage

(FROM AN ECONOMIC CORRESPONDENT)

London, Nov. 25.

One of the most startling things about the sterling area—Japanese payments crisis, which British and Japanese officials are shortly to discuss in London, is the suddenness with which the roles of creditor and debtor have been reversed.

Less than two years ago Japan was piling up sterling balances so quickly that several Commonwealth countries, including the Colonial territories, were forced to cut down their purchases from Japan. Yet, today, despite a more liberal import policy in those countries and a complete absence of restrictions in other parts of the sterling area, Japan's sterling reserves are rapidly nearing exhaustion.

The deterioration in Japan's trade position with the sterling area set in towards the close of 1952. Even so, at year's end, it had a comfortable surplus of £23 million.

This year, however, the position has been dramatically reversed. Between January and September, Japan was running a deficit with the sterling area at an annual rate of no less than £120 million. In nearly every sterling market the same story is heard of heavy Japanese purchases and diminishing Japanese sales.

This sudden change of fortune has been most pronounced in Japan's trade with Pakistan. Last year, Japan sold £47.5 million worth of goods to Pakistan and bought £31 million. In the first nine months of 1953, however, her sales to Pakistan were running at an annual rate of only £5.3 million and she was buying at the rate of £36 million. The total deterioration in this market alone—which, incidentally, imposes no restrictions on imports from Japan—amounts to £47.2 million.

AUSTRALIA TRADE

Japan's trade with Australia follows the same pattern. In 1952, she had a deficit of £34 million with the Dominion. This year, the deficit has been running at an annual rate of £66.6 million.

In the United Kingdom market, which occupies a position of comparatively minor importance in Japan's total export trade, a Japanese surplus has been transformed into a deficit.

Last year, when the U. K. made special purchases of steel and cotton grey cloth in Japan, Japanese exports to the U. K. were worth £26.5 million. Her imports in the same year were only £8 million. But in 1953, her exports, reckoned on an annual basis, have been worth only £10.5 million, against imports valued at £15.3 million.

Last Spring, in an effort to prevent a contraction of trade between the sterling area and Japan, the U. K. Government recommended Colonial territories to step up their purchase from Japan. In the meantime, while this recommendation was being implemented, arrangements were made to meet Japan's immediate requirements of sterling.

"SWAP DEALS"

This was the origination of the so-called "swap" deals. Under this make-shift arrangement, the dollars which Japan deposited in London against short-term sterling credits were to be forfeited unless they were repurchased with sterling.

But the relaxation of Colonial imports restrictions failed to achieve the required expansion of trade, and last August the "swap" deals were renewed.

Meanwhile, Japan's sterling reserves continued to decline—and at an even faster rate. One expedient followed another and Japan now apparently intends to redeem her short-term sterling debts with pounds bought for the purpose from the International Monetary Fund. But unless more orthodox means can be found to settle these "swap" deals as they fall due in the coming months, Japan will have no alternative but to forfeit the dollars put up as security.

This is the background against which the Anglo-Japanese finance talks will take place. What remedies are likely to be proposed?

On the British side, the view is taken that a "fundamental disequilibrium" has appeared in sterling area-Japanese payments. In other words, the time has passed when expedients might bridge the gap; what is needed now is a fundamental solution.

RESTRICTIONS

The British spokesmen are prepared to answer complaints that, but for Commonwealth import restrictions, Japan could solve her problem simply by selling more in the sterling area. They will point out that Commonwealth import restrictions are probably no more stringent now than they were in 1951, two years ago when Japan had a large dollar surplus, and will claim that Japan has failed to take advantage of trade within the sterling area. More specifically, they will stress that Japan's present difficulties are not confined to markets which are "restricted." In Pakistan, for example, there are no restrictions at all on Japanese imports, yet this market has proved as "sticky" as those in which restrictions are imposed.

On the question of tariffs, the British team will be on equally strong ground. Despite the United Kingdom's recent opposition to Japan's admission to GATT, Japan still enjoys most favoured nation treatment in the U.K. and Colonial markets. There is no question therefore of tariffs being used as a weapon to discriminate against Japanese goods in British markets.

BRITISH VIEW

In the British view, there are two reasons for the decline of Japanese sales to the sterling area:

1. For some inexplicable reason, demand for Japanese goods, so strong in 1952, has suddenly dried up.

2. Japanese prices are too high.

This latter point may suggest a possible remedy. A reduction in price of Japanese exports should, theoretically, lead to an increase in the demand for them. But the scope for such a reduction is small.

Since the war, Japan has done much to improve the conditions and pay of her workers; indeed, British officials readily admit that in this respect, Japan now has less advantage over Britain than Britain has over the United States.

Moreover, Japan, like Britain, must import most of her raw materials, and the high cost of these is reflected in the price of her exports—particularly of engineering goods.

POSSIBILITIES

Short of a deliberate contraction of trade, which neither side wants, two further possibilities remain.

Firstly, Japan could finance her deficit with the sterling area out of her large reserves of dollars. Japan is reluctant, however, to take this step. Her relatively strong dollar position has been due almost entirely to special United States purchases in Japan in connection with the Korean war. This source of dollars has already begun to dry up and, though Japan will continue to benefit by American purchases during the period of Korean reconstruction, the time must shortly come when Japan will have to regard the dollar as a "hard" currency.

The second possible solution would be even less popular in Japan than the suggestion that she should dip into her dollar reserves. This is that the Japanese yen should be devalued. Painful though this step would be, it is a solution that is suggested unofficially in London more and more frequently as the payments crisis deepens.

—(London Express Service)

CHICAGO GRAIN PRICES

Chicago, Nov. 30.

Prices of grain futures closed today as follows:

Prices are bushel in cents:

Wheat, No. 2 red		
Spot		199
Dec.	199½(H)	196½(L) 196½-¾
March	1954	204-203¾ 203¾-¼
May		203¼-¼
July		194
Sept.		196¼-¼
Corn No. 2 yellow		
Spot		160
Dec.		156¾-¾
March	1954	159¼-¾
May		160¾-1
July		160¾-1¼
Sept.		158¾-1¼
Rye		
Dec.		118¾-118
March	1954	123¾-¼
Oats		
Dec.		76-76¼
March	1954	79¼-¾
Soybeans No. 2 yellow		
Spot		258¼ nom.
Jan.	1954	256¾-¾
March		260¾-¾
May		261¾-¾
July		261¾-¾
Sept.		261¾-¾
Nov.		261¾-¾
New York: flour, unch.		
Sugar		$13.60 nom.

—United Press.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Stock Exchange this morning amounted to $800,551. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

SHARES	BUYERS	SELLERS	SALES		
BANKS					
H.K. Bank ..	1610	1620	10	@	1600
			50	@	1610
			50	@	1618
INSURANCES					
Union XD ..		863	90	@	863
Underwriters	7½				
SHIPPING					
Asia Nav. ..	1.20				
DOCKS, ETC.					
K. Wharf ...	84½		200	@	84½
Dock	21.30		200	@	21½
Provident (O)	12.90	12.90	1760	@	12.90
Provident (N)			500	@	12.20
S'hai Dock		1.80			
Wheelock XD	8.20	8¼	1200	@	8¼
LAND, ETC.					
H.K. Hotel ..	8.40	8.45	3000	@	8.45
H.K. Land ..	77½	78	600	@	78
			200	@	77½
S'hai Land ..		1.40			
Humphreys	18				
Realty, XD					
(and XR)	1.90		3000	@	1.90
Rights	90c				
UTILITIES					
Tram	26.90	27.30	1200	@	27
Peak Tram					
(Old	42				
Star Ferry ..	141				
C. Light (O)					
XD	13.90	14	3000	@	14
			1000	@	13.90
			1000	@	14
			800	@	13.90
			160	@	13.80
C. Light (N)					
XD	10.40		500	@	10.50
Electric	29	29.20	1132	@	29
			500	@	29.10
Macao					
Electric	10½				
Telephone ...	21.20		500	@	21.20
			500	@	21.30
INDUSTRIALS					
Cement	18.80	19	6000	@	19
Rope	10½		500	@	10½
STORES, ETC.					
Dairy	23.80	24	705	@	23.80
			200	@	23.90
			500	@	23.80
			500	@	23.80
			500	@	21.90
Watson		21.90	1100	@	21.90
			200	@	22
Lane,					
Crawford	24.20		200	@	24.20
COTTONS					
Ewo			2 5000	@	2
Textile Corp.	0.75	0.80	2500	@	0.80
MISCELLANEOUS					
Yangtsze	6.35	6.45			
Vibro	9.20				

The Rubber Markets

Singapore, Nov. 30.

With overseas advices disappointing, there was reaction here but no particular selling pressure although prices went down about one cent a pound. Prices:

No. 1 rubber per lb.	Dec.	60¼-60⅛
" "	Jan.	60⅜-60⅝
	Feb.	60⅛-60¼
No. 2 rubber per lb.	Dec.	59¼-60
No. 3 rubber per lb.	Dec.	59⅛-60⅛
No. 4 rubber per lb.	Dec.	58-59
Spot unbaled		60⅛-60⅜
Blanket crepe		—
No. 1 pale crepe		—

—United Press.

AMSTERDAM MARKET

Amsterdam, Nov. 30.

The rubber market was quiet but steady. Prices (in guilders per kilo):—

No. 1 rubber	Jan.	1.76 buyers
No. 2 rubber	Jan.	1.70 buyers
No. 3 rubber	Jan.	1.66 buyers
No. 1 crepe rubber		1.87 buyers

—United Press.

LONDON TIN MARKET

London, Nov. 30.

The tin market was easy. Spot marked down five sterling to £631¼ and three-month 3¾ to £625 per ton. Turnover was five tons, none for cash. Prices (in sterling per long ton):

Spot tin,	buyers	628
	sellers	630
Business		nil
3-month,	buyers	625
	sellers	626
Business		nil

—United Press.

LONDON LEAD AND ZINC

London, Nov. 30.

Prices of metals closed as follows (in sterling per long ton):

	Buyers	Sellers
Copper, spot		
Copper,		
Lead, spot		
Lead,		
Zinc, spot		
Zinc,		

—United Press.

United States Boom Has Lost Its Buoyancy

Boston, Nov. 29.

The boom in the United States has lost its buoyancy and there are growing signs of slackness, it was reviewed by the New England Letter, the current report of the First National Bank of Boston.

Practically all of the significant indicators are receding from their peaks, the report continued. Gross national product—the total value of goods and services—following a steady rise since the latter part of 1949 declined slightly in the third quarter. Private investment showed the greatest decrease, due to principally a reduction in inventory buying and a slight decline in new construction.

Of chief concern are the decline in farm prices and the accumulation of inventories.

From prices have dropped 18 per cent from the post-war and are still drifting downward.

The prices received by farmers have been declining at a much faster rate than the prices paid by farmers for goods purchased. In consequence, the "parity ratio" which covers prices paid by the farmers for commodities, interest, taxes, and wages, has been reduced to 92 per cent of the 1910-14 average, as compared with 101 per cent a year ago.

The cost-price squeeze on the American farmers is likely to continue about the same in 1954 as in 1953, according to predictions made by the Department of Agriculture.

INVENTORIES

Inventories are being carefully watched for a clue to future business trend.

Total business inventories at the end of August are estimated by the Department of Commerce at $78.8 billion.

After adjustment for seasonal changes, this represents an increase of $450 million from July and $6 billion over a year earlier.

Durable goods accounts for about 90 per cent of the total gain for the 12-month period. Inventories held by manufacturers at the end of August were more than 7 per cent above a year ago. During this same period, new orders showed an increase of around 5 per cent, while unfilled orders declined by 10 per cent.

Total sales of durable goods by manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers in August were 2.7 per cent below those in July. Should these sales continue downward, an extensive inventory adjustment would be likely, and this would be reflected in lower production schedules.

ANOTHER FACTOR

Another factor that is receiving considerable attention is the trend of employment. Non-agricultural employment reached a new high record of 56.1 million in August, but in September there was a decline of more than one million during the month which was largely a seasonal development due to the return of students to schools. Factory working schedules per week have been reduced from 41.7 hours in December, 1952 to 40.5 hours at present. Any substantial reduction in overtime payments will be reflected in a lower demand for consumer goods.

During the third quarter the steel industry, by operating at 91.6 per cent of capacity, brought supply more nearly into line with consumer demand. Cancellations are on the decline, and real progress has been made in inventory correction. Only a moderate letdown in operations is expected for the fourth quarter.

AUTOMOBILES

The automobile industry has been curtailing operations in order to hasten the accumulation of dealers' stocks, which have been excessive for some time, and also to pave the way for the introduction of 1954 models.

Dealer's stock on October 1 are estimated at around 555,000 by Automotive News. This represents a small decline from the preceding month but is 72 per cent above a year ago. While the industry has a large potential market a temporary saturation point has apparently been reached. In consequence, it is expected that output next year will be around 10 per cent below that of this year. The industry has enjoyed one of the greatest competitive eras in its history.

The trend of the three basic industries—steel, motor vehicles and construction—all durable goods in most significant and the way out the business pattern for 1954 will be influenced all other lines.—United Press.

The Cotton Markets

New York, Nov. 30.

Prices of cotton futures today closed as follows:

Spot		33.55 nom.
Dec.		33.01
March	1954	33.40
May		33.24
July		32.36
Oct.		32.33 bid
Dec.		32.46 bid
March	1955	32.52 bid
May		—

—United Press.

NEW ORLEANS

New Orleans, Nov. 30.

Prices of cotton futures today closed as follows:

Spot		32.55 nom.
Dec.		32.98 bid
March	1954	33.29-30
May		33.46
July		33.23
Oct.		32.35 bid
Dec.		32.33 bid
March	1955	32.44 bid
May		32.51 bid

—United Press.

SAO PAULO

Sao Paulo, Nov. 30.

Prices of cotton futures today closed as follows (cruzeiro per kilo):—

Dec.		unquoted
March	1954	19.30
May		19.00
July		18.00
		16.00

—United Press.

(In the United States, the average price of middling cotton at 10 designated spot markets was 32.77 cents per lb. Sales at these centres totalled 42,762 bales.)—United Press.

N.Y. COTTON TRADING

New York, Nov. 30.

Month		Volume	Open Interest
Dec.		12,400	143,000
March	1954	44,000	760,200
May		28,000	740,200
July		15,000	353,100
Oct.		4,200	145,300
Dec.		1,800	113,300
March	1955	3,000	9,100
May		500	24,000

—United Press.

New York Stock Market

New York, Nov. 30.

Stocks pushed vigorously into new high recovery round today with rails taking over the leadership from the industrials.

Gains ranged to a point or so in the leading issues—such as Atlantic Coast Line, Illinois Central and Union Pacific in the rails, Du Pont and Allied Chemicals, Westinghouse in the industrials.

Activity picked up substantially with 1,060,000 shares for the day!— the heaviest since September 15. Consensus in Wall Street now is that the market is in good position to push ahead in its traditional year-end rally especially since selling for tax purposes appear largely out of the way earlier than usual. Demand is expected to come from reinvestment from accumulated year-end dividends and tax sales from year-end payments into pension and sharing funds.

Large short position is seen as an added surprise. People's Gas run up 2¼ points to 9187 bolstering the utilities.

Of 1,163 issues traded 600 were higher with 89 at new highs and 301 with 13 touching new lows.

The New York Stock Exchange bond volume was at $3,190,000.

The American Stock Exchange volume was at $510,000 shares.

Dow Jones closing averages were:

20 industrials		281.37
20 rails		96.80
15 utilities		82.82
65 stocks		127.45
40 bonds		96.79
Comm.		—

Future price index 100.40 0.38 off

—United Press.

Antimony Prices

New York, Nov. 30.

The National Lead Company today cut prices of antimony 1½ cents to 28½ cents a pound, effective at 4.30 p.m. today.

A softening consumer demand and competition from lower priced foreign metal accounted for the action.—United Press.

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JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

Worldly Goods

THEY were man and wife. He, lean, dark-haired, with a weak chin that spiky sideboards pointed to; she, dark too, but plump. Smiling, she would have been pretty, but now, in the Clerkenwell court, she was not smiling.

She held her husband, Harry, in a cold, remorseless stare. He, in the witness-box, wilted under it.

They were man and wife. A few years since, the title each assumed had seemed the most wonderful in the world as, publicly, each to the other plighted their troth. Now, in public, by look and manner and word of mouth, they displayed their contempt for each other. Their marriage had come unstuck.

Harry was in trouble for not paying his wife the money the court had ordered him to pay when he and she parted company.

'NO MONEY'

HE was in debt to the court, or to her, to the tune of £101. When the matter was brought to his notice, he said—a policeman now reported to Mr Frank Powell, the magistrate—"I do not wish to appear at your court as I have no money to pay for my wife.

"I should like to pay for my children. I should like to give them £100 a week each, but unfortunately my business has gone broke. And anyway, I didn't leave my wife; she told me to pack my bags and go."

There were three children of the marriage. I wondered what they would have made of it to see their father and their mother in the court here exchanging looks of such loathing.

FROM THE FLOOR

NOW, from the witness-box, Harry said: "Last time I saw my wife, I gave her £40. I thought she was doing pretty good with the other man, and I wasn't doing so good meself."

"Excuse me," Harry's wife called out, from the floor of the court, where she stood. "Excuse me, but he only gave me £20. He's telling lies, you know. I've never lived with another man. I wouldn't do it, 'cos of my three children."

"She's . . ." Harry began, but his wife had the floor.

"It was a year last Easter he walked out," she said, with a nod in Harry's direction. "Then he came to see me once, and said he was going to leave his woman and come back to us."

£10 A WEEK

HARRY stepped in, to change the subject slightly. "I went to see some friends," he said. "They'd told me they'd help me with this money I owe."

"But don't you work?" the magistrate asked him. "What do you earn?"

"'Bout £10 a week," Harry said.

"What's the amount you're supposed to pay to your wife?"

It was £1 for her, and £1 for each of the children, a total of £4 a week. The magistrate wrote down the figures, then said: "I'll make an order for you to pay the £101 or go to prison for three months.

"You will pay £5 a week, £1 of which will be arrears. If you can afford to live with another woman, you can afford that."

IMAGINATION, OR . . .

HARRY shrugged his shoulders despairingly and went away. He passed within a yard of his wife, and did not give her a glance. She looked at him, and in her look was pity, fury, scorn, contempt, and—or was it my imagination? some other ingredient in her look.

For a split second was there not a wife to husband look? I fancy there was. That for just that length of time she saw her husband as he had once appeared to her.

The fraction of a moment passed, and she went off by one door to return to her children; and he left by another, and both left pity in their wake.

Lady Grantham's Sister Here

Mrs W. R. Scott arrived in Hongkong by Pan-American aircraft this morning to pay a visit to her sister, Lady Grantham, and His Excellency the Governor.

Mrs Scott will be staying at Government House.

She was met on arrival at Kai Tak by Mr B. F. Sleving, ADC to H.E. the Governor, and Mr O. F. Hamilton, Manager of Kai Tak Airport.

OUR AUSTRALIAN NEWSLETTER

Alleged Bribery And Corruption Is Topic Of Week

FROM H. KING WOOD

Sydney, Nov. 29.

This has been a week of politics — blasts from all sides pounding at the Government to turn the City Council inside out over alleged bribery and corruption, while another army is lining up on the flanks and doing some heavy sniping on the compulsory unionism front.

It is generally conceded now that the Government will bow to the inevitable and hold some sort of inquiry into the activities of the City Council.

Already this week it appointed a Cabinet sub-committee to sift the allegations and some announcement is expected from the Premier, Mr Cahill, this week.

One of the surprising points in the campaign is that every Sydney newspaper is demanding the inquiry and each day each of them is unearthing some new allegation.

No persons have yet been named, but as the papers point out, they are not looking for a libel plaster.

It will be very surprising if the civic elections, set down for next month, are not postponed until some light, at least, is thrown into corners which at the moment look pretty murky.

But on the forced unionism front the Government seems to be on much safer ground.

Admittedly, thousands of people are signing protest petitions; and a few hundred people are attending protest meetings, but none of this is so shattering as the screams of corruption that are issuing on all sides. In any case, it is unlikely that the Government will be swayed by a string of names on paper, particularly as the names mean precisely nothing.

Indications at the moment are that compulsory unionism will become law, but there is sufficient smoke issuing from the civic fire to warrant some sort of gesture from the Government.

JEDDA

Sometime ago we told the story of "Jedda" — Australia's first full-length colour movie being made in the backblocks of the Northern Territory.

Maybe you remember, too, that a young aboriginal girl, Ngarla Numoth, who had never been out of the Territory, was finally selected by producer Charles Chauvel, to act the part of Jedda, the star of the film.

This week Jedda, slim and shy, stepped from an airliner at Kingsford Smith Airport, Sydney, and looked bewildered at the crowd waiting to welcome her.

She blinked nervously at the array of press cameras.

The wind blew her wide-brimmed hat down the runway as a small girl presented her with a bouquet of flowers in the form of a boomerang.

Ngarla is shapely, all right, and her smile, if you are quick enough to catch it, shows perfect teeth. She was dressed in a plain white dress, wide-skirted, the white hat, and black shoes—all of which contrasted very well with her dark skin.

SEEING THE SIGHTS

She drank a bottle of lemonade at the airport, then wanted to see the sights of Sydney.

For the last four years Ngarla has been at a church hostel at Alice Springs where she learned to speak English. Before that she lived with her tribe—the famous Arunta—and didn't have very much to do with white dress and wide-brimmed hat—or any dresses or any hats, for that matter.

In Sydney she will stay with Charles and Mrs Chauvel. After leaving the airport they showed her the Christmas display in Sydney's biggest store, and she admitted quite frankly that the NT had nothing to equal it.

Next day she was slated to give a press conference. One can't imagine Jedda being full of light chatter with the boys, but Mr Chauvel was there, and Charles is an old hand at filling in any awkward pause in the sweet name of publicity.

BEST BARMAIDS

Motherly women make the best barmaids, according to leading Sydney hotel managers.

Manager of the fashionable Hotel Australia, Mr A. W. Rentoul, recently told an Awarti Inquiry that he preferred barmaids because they sold more beer. They build up a following, he said.

Other managers agreed with him. One said: "He's dead right. If someone's had a row with the boss or wife, or lost a bet, he pours his troubles out over the bar.

"Brassy blondes are out, as far as I am concerned."

Another said: "A couple of attractive lasses behind the bar and consumption goes up by the gallon. Customers don't drink more beer than they normally do, but they come back to have their regular beer after work in the same place.

But they all agreed that barmen are the last hope.

TETANUS CURE

Pet lambs in the Northern Tablelands district of Glen Innes are being given rum as a cure and prevention against tetanus. The incidence of tetanus in the district this year has been above average.

Some pets are given rum neat, some have it with milk, and others get a toddy laced with aspirin.

Local vets say there is nothing in the rum as a cure story—although it might be all right for the lambs.

SAME OLD MYSTERY

The great annual mystery is on again—where does the bottled beer go near Christmas time? During the year supplies, while by no means gushing, were available if one cared to do a little crawling at the local hotel.

But over the last few weeks these supplies have been getting less and less, and now a bottle of beer is the same old rarity as it was in the days BC, which is the way the locals have of saying "Before the Liquor Commission".

TIMBER TROUBLE

The Prime Minister, Mr Menzies, is in a little timber trouble.

The story goes back to when he was in Scotland during the Coronation tour and he opened a hydro-electric works. He chanced to mention that the pine forest nearby was really something and someone immediately offered to send him a couple of plants.

Mr Menzies agreed, thinking he would get two or three—but this week 50 young trees arrived. He has no place to plant them and they will have to go into quarantine for a lengthy period before they can enter the country.

A DELIGHTFUL BOOK

A delightful little book makes its appearance in Hongkong today. Titled "The Magic Scroll" it is a Chinese fairy story charmingly written and beautifully illustrated by Ho Yuen-kee, a local young lady.

Although principally designed for young readers, adults will find themselves enchanted by the skilful prose of the youthful authoress.

"The Magic Scroll," which is printed and published by the South China Morning Post, Ltd., is now on sale at the SCMP offices in Wyndham Street, Hongkong, and Salisbury Road, Kowloon.

It is priced at $5.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T.

6, Time Signal and Programme Summary; 6.03, Melody with the Stars, Favourites from "Gay's the Word" (Novello); 6.30, Meet the Commonwealth. "Music and Musicians in the Far East". A Talk by Dr C. Thornton Lofthouse (London Relay); 6.59, Weather Report; 7, Time Signal, World News and United Nations Report (London Relay); 7.15, Light Ballads by Nance Bishop (Visiting soprano from Australia) with Piano Accompaniment by Moya Rea (Studio); 7.30, Forces Favourites (London Relay); 8, La Demi-Heure Francaise (Studio); 8.30, "First Hearing" presented by Bernard Hicks (Studio)); 9, Time Signal, Musical Notebook presented by the Rev. Father T.F. Ryan, S.J. (Studio); 9.30, Shaping Wings to come—A Visit to the College of Aeronautics at Cranfield (BBC Rel); 10.15, At the Ballet "Petrouchka" (Igor Stravinsky) Ernest Ansermet conducting L'Orchestre De La Suisse Romande; 10.55, Weather Report; 11, Time Signal, Radio News Reel (Recorded London Relay); 11.15, Goodnight Music; God Save The Queen; 11.30, Close Down.



MAURICE FOGEL

Treat In Store For HK Troops

Servicemen in Hongkong will soon have an opportunity of seeing one of the most spectacular turns of the variety stage — the famous "bullet-catching" act.

The profession calls it "the trick of death", for sixteen performers have been killed attempting it. The last was Chung Ling Soo—in real life W. A. Robinson of Liverpool—who was shot dead on the stage of the Wood Green Empire in 1918, and the first was Rene Tri, who died before a Dublin theatre audience exactly a hundred years earlier.

Other victims have included Edmund de Grizy, the son of a French aristocrat, who was killed by his father in a "William Tell" act, Madame de Lynsky, shot by her husband, a man named Steele in Colorado, Blumenfeld in Basle, Arnold Buck in Ireland, and an illusionist named Corran in the American Far West. Corran was perhaps the unluckiest of the bunch, for he did succeed in his demonstration in a small mining town but then a local tough in the audience jumped up saying "Now see if you kin ketch this one" and shot the magician through the forehead.

The latest exponent of this remarkable trick is the Amazing Maurice Fogel, a stockily-built, dark-haired Londoner with deep, penetrating eyes, who has just been entertaining troops in the Middle East after amazing audiences up and down Britain.

VERSATILE

He flew from London to Singapore on November 29, and after 5½ weeks in Malaya, will play for six weeks in Korea and Japan.

On the return journey he will spend a week in Hongkong. And, as his practice, he'll be calling for expert marksmen from every unit he visits for the essential business of firing the bullet he catches between his teeth.

Maurice, a Gunner in World War II who was captured in Calais in 1940 but escaped from the Germans and got back to Britain in a few months, spent the last 18 months of his service in the famous Army show "Stars In Battledress" with Terry-Thomas, George Melachrino and Flotsam, mystifying troops in Britain and in the Northwest Europe campaign with his uncanny "thought-reading" act.

This was such a success that producer George Black induced him to take it on the stage when he was demobilised, and he quickly reached the top of the bill in variety.

He works alone, and apart from guessing such trifles as telephone numbers, names and objects, he has successfully predicted newspaper headlines, Cup-tie results, boxing matches, lines of football pools and even the outcome of a general election.

In 1947 he even did a test over the telephone from Westcliff-on-Sea with a scientist of international reputation residing in the United States, and correctly named an object the professor was thinking about without a word being spoken by either of them.

No Permission To Be On Ship

Six women, Ho Ying, 21, Wong Chan, 30, Lei Ming, 31, Sow Chan, 25, Yip Mui, 34, and Lei Lan, 32, were fined $25 each by Mr A. C. Parker at the Marine Court this morning when they pleaded guilty to the charge of boarding the mv Alpha Zambesi at 12.30 a.m. today without permission.

The Police told that they were found in the crew's quarters on the ship, which anchored in Kowloon Bay.

For a similar offence, another woman, Chan Chum, 35, who had two previous convictions, was fined $50.

King Case: Counsel Summarises Submissions

In the course of summarising his two points made yesterday on alleged irregularities in the bringing of the defendant before the Court, Mr M. A. da Silva, Counsel for J. J. O. King, a former director of Falconer's Ltd who is charged with fraudulent conversion before Mr Poon Yan-hoi, said this morning that according to Paley on Summary Convictions the first requisite, a condition precedent, was an information or a complaint, without which a Justice was not entitled to intermeddle to try the case.

Defence Counsel said that the Justice had no jurisdiction except in a few exceptions where he could convict on view, that was to say, without informing or charging.

King, merchant, of 20 Braga Circuit, is charged with having taken A£400 (HK$6,305.04) for the use of his wife, Margaret, in November, 1950 whilst a Director of George Falconer and Co., Ltd., of Union Building.

The Hon. Leo d'Almada, QC, and Mr A. J. Clifford are both for the prosecution, instructed by Hastings and Co.

When hearing resumed this morning, Mr Silva said he would like to summarise the points he made yesterday as follows:

"1.—I asked you to rule that the irregularity of there being no sworn information which was the process of bringing to Court, if not waived by the defendant, was an irregularity which the defendant was entitled to insist upon, and when the defendant does so insist as I do on his behalf, there should be a non-suit and the defendant discharged.

On the second point, Mr Silva said that he asked his Worship to rule (a) that he (the Magistrate) had jurisdiction to try only when some third party informed or charged defendant before him, whether such informing or charging was under oath, mere writing or by parole.

NO CHARGOR

Point 2(b): Mr Silva went on to say that since Falconer's Ltd was now alleged to be the chargor party to the case it must be admitted that Falconer's was not the chargor party when proceedings were first initiated magisterially on October 17, 1952. Again, it was not alleged by the Prosecution now that any one else had been the chargor party on that material date, wherefore the consequence was that there be no chargor, there was no charge.

On point 2(c), Counsel said that there being no charge, his Worship was not given jurisdiction to try this case and the proceedings were a nullity up to date. And if these proceedings constituted a nullity, again the same result: non-suit, and King to be discharged.

Mr Silva said that point 2(d) was a point of jurisdiction and waiver could not come into consideration at all. No one could ever agree or waive any tribunal into a jurisdiction which it did not have. Counsel reminded the Court in this respect of the words of Mr Justice Field in the case of Blake and Beech reported in the Law Reports, First Exchequer 1876, which he then quoted.

Counsel said that the words he wished to stress were that information or complaint was necessary to found a magistrate's jurisdiction. Unless and until some one came before his Worship and said "I complain to you and I want you to try him," his Worship could not convict on view.

JUDGMENT CITED

A judgment of Mr Justice Hawkins in the case of the Queen against Hughes in 43 K.B. dealt with the process of bringing to Court, said Mr Silva. Information was duly laid without which no hearing in the nature of a trial would take place; in other words, the same thing as was said in the other case, whether that information was sworn, written or verbal, he added.

After referring the Court to Paley on Summary Convictions, 8th edition, Mr Silva said that on October 17, 1952 there must be as a first requisite an information or complaint which was the basis of all the subsequent proceedings, without which his Worship was not authorised to intermeddle except where he was empowered by statute to convict on view.

Counsel said that Paley put it in the clearest possible terms that the first requisite, a condition precedent, was an information or complaint—which might be verbal—but without which a Justice was not entitled to intermeddle to try the case. He had no jurisdiction except in the few exceptions where he could convict on view, that was to say, without informing or charging he could try a man and convict him on view on certain offences.

He said that these convictions on view applied only to a few types of offences under the Sunday Observance Act and the Vagrancy Act. By statute no complaint, charge or information was necessary. "If you see a man commit these offences, you say to him, 'I try you, here is the evidence, you are convicted.'" Counsel said that except in those cases his Worship had no jurisdiction to intermeddle to try the case.

TWO DISTINCTIONS

Counsel next quoted the case of the Queen against the Justices of Gloucestershire (35 K.B.) which he said clearly showed the two distinctions.

Coming to his last point 2(e), Mr Silva said he asked his Worship to rule that Falconer's Ltd. was not a party in all his Worship's records. On the other hand, Seymour, the individual, he said, was on his Worship's records. Seymour, he said, purported to be the party; it was not Rex by Falconer's against King, but Rex by Seymour against King, he said.

Counsel went on to say that another authority he would give the Court was that Seymour was not even in these proceedings acting as the duly authorised agent of Falconer's Ltd.

He would divide this point into two parts—the first part in point of fact and the second part in point of law, namely, that Seymour was not the duly authorised agent of Falconer's.

In point of fact, Seymour had in evidence as regards these proceedings disavowed agency for Falconer's, said Mr Silva.

Counsel next referred the Court to the record of the proceedings of July 2, 1953, and after reading the evidence of Seymour given in cross-examination, Mr Silva said that in the most unmistakable terms, Seymour was saying in evidence that Falconer's did not undertake these proceedings, that he (Seymour) did not undertake them, and the party was the Crown. That was now the position which his learned friend were trying to reverse, he added.

Mr Silva said that Mr d'Almada yesterday referred to a board meeting of Falconer's directors held recently which he said he would produce in due course and would tender in evidence, showing that the directors of Falconer's today had ratified and adopted these proceedings right back to October 16 or even earlier, if necessary, from the moment of King's arrest.

Counsel said that the case in point of evidence for the Prosecution was closed and he could not see what right, what authority Mr. d'Almada had to re-open the evidence and to introduce this evidence.

Hearing is continuing.

Wounded Man's Condition

The condition of the man who was shot by a Policeman when evading arrest in Castle Peak Road, Shamshuipo, last night, was reported to be satisfactory this morning.

The man, who allegedly snatched a handbag from a woman, was admitted to Kowloon Hospital in a critical state last night. He was wounded in the abdomen and the leg.

Evidence By Pardoned Men

Two of the three men who have received pardons from H.E. the Governor for their part in a conspiracy to beat up members of a rival faction of Royal Naval Dockyard labourers and which resulted in the death of one man gave evidence before Mr Justice T. J. Gould, acting Chief Justice, in the Supreme Court this morning when the trial of Chan Kau, alias Chan Kai, 26, on a charge of murder, continued.

Chan Kau was alleged to have murdered Chan Fook, former employee of the RN Dockyard, in Argyle Street near the Sun Wah Theatre, Mongkok, on the evening of July 23 last.

The Crown alleged that there had been trouble between two parties, one led by Mak Hei, and another led by Ho Kai, of Dockyard labourers employed on Stonecutters Island. Following the beating up of a member of Mak Hei's party, a group of them plotted to beat up Ho Kai's party in retaliation and chose the evening of July 23, when Ho Kai was giving a party at his home, 25 Argyle Street, second floor, to celebrate the birth of a daughter, to do this.

Appearing for the Prosecution is Mr W. A. Blair-Kerr, Senior Crown Counsel, with Det.-Insp. J.E.H. Hidden present for the Police. Accused is represented by Mr Loo Wing-kan, instructed by Mr F. H. Kwok.

TWO PARTIES

Yau Chung-kwong, 27, driver employed by the Royal Naval Dockyard, Kowloon, in giving evidence, first produced a pardon given him by H.E. the Governor. Continuing, he said there were two parties with opposing views employed on Stonecutters Island. He was a member of Mak Hei's party. Accused was not a Dockyard employee but was the secretary of the Chinese Eating Houses Guild. Witness had known him for about three months, having met him at Mak Hei's home. Witness also knew the deceased, who belonged to Ho Kai's party.

Some time prior to July 23, there had been trouble between the two factions following the loss by witness of his pass. As a result of this, a labourer, Lee Hing, who was a friend of Ho Kai, was dismissed. Shortly after, witness was beaten up by Lee Hing and about 10 others in Jordan Road. Witness suffered injury but made no report to the Police.

Following on this incident, witness, Mak Hei, Leung Wai-hung and others met together and agreed to beat up Ho Kai's party. After work on the evening of July 23, they met together in Argyle Street about 8 p.m. Among those present were Lau Bee, So Wing, Lau Yan-chuen, Ah Hong and the accused. Witness asked what they intended to do, and Chan Kau (accused) told them to go along first. At that time Mak Hei had not yet arrived.

Witness and the others, with the exception of the accused, then proceeded to the vicinity of Ho Kai's home and waited among some stalls nearby. About 10 minutes later they saw three persons, Lam Ng (a woman), Lau Yiu and the deceased emerging from Ho Kai's place, and witness drew the attention of his companions to them.

SEES MAN KICKED

They followed this group, and near the Sun Wah Theatre witness saw Lau Yan-chuen kick Lau Yiu, who fell down. Witness walked on to the junction of Argyle and Sai Yeung Choi Streets where he saw a man, whom he thought was the accused from the clothes he was wearing, strike at the deceased with something a little over a foot in length. The assailant then ran away and witness, being frightened, also went off and made his way to a hut in Fa-Hui Village, Shamshuipo, where he found the rest of his companions, except Mak Hei.

Lau Bee remarked that accused had chopped someone. Accused made no reply. Witness enquired how there came to be a knife and one of the party said it had been taken from a bread-stall. Someone else then remarked that the wrong person had been chopped. Mak Hei then arrived, and accused suggested leaving. So Wing uttered a curse and said accused had done the chopping. Accused replied "It's too bad this time. Let us go." All of them then left the hut.

The other men who had received the Governor's pardon, Leung Wai-hung, also employed by the Dockyard, corroborated Lau's evidence of the trouble between the rival factions and the plot to beat up Ho Kai's party, but said he did not see anything of the fight on the night of July 23.

The trial is proceeding.

Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for unregistered correspondence posted at G.P.O., Hongkong. The latest posting times elsewhere which, in general, are earlier than the G.P.O. times, can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office.

The latest posting times for registered articles are generally one hour earlier than the times shown below. Particulars regarding parcel mails can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1
By Air
Indo-China, 6 p.m.
Thailand, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 6 p.m.
By Surface
Indonesia, 6 p.m.
Macao 6 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2
By Air
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A. & Canada, 8 a.m.
Indo-China, Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 8 a.m.
Formosa, Japan, 1 p.m.
Japan, 6 p.m.
Formosa, 6 p.m.
By Surface
China, People's Republic, 8.30 a.m.
North Borneo, 9 a.m.
Formosa, 9 a.m.
Macao, 2 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3
By Air
India, Ceylon, 9 a.m.
Thailand, Burma, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 10 a.m.
Philippines, 11 a.m.
Japan, Noon.
Indo-China, Noon.
Formosa, 1 p.m.
Guam, Hawaii, 1 p.m.
U.S.A. & Canada, 1 p.m.
Philippines, North Borneo, 6 p.m.
Thailand, Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, 6 p.m.
Formosa, Okinawa, Japan, U.S.A. & Canada, 6 p.m.
By Surface
China, People's Republic, 8.30 a.m.
Japan, Canada, 1 p.m.

'What's Her Line?' Solution
OSTEOPATH
London Express Service.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"It ain't sweepin' the leaves that get's him down! It's not being able to look in front of the broom to see if anybody's dropped some money!"

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